

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE CYPRUS PROBLEM AND THE
NEW WORLD ORDER

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1991

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, as we put the gulf crisis behind us, now is the time to focus on the Cyprus dispute and commit ourselves to resolving that long-standing problem in a fair and timely fashion.

The administration is to be commended for its military victory over Iraq. Our loyal allies, including Turkey, helped us make that military operation successful. Turkey supported America's efforts and deserves the aid that it recently received from our Government. I have always said, however, that friends help friends. Now it is time for Turkey to again extend a hand of friendship to help us resolve a long-standing dispute that has concerned me for many years.

Since 1974, Cyprus has been a divided island nation. Turkey's invasion of that island displaced thousands of Greek Cypriots who fled to the south to become refugees in their own land. United Nations troops separate the two communities on Cyprus with a barrier known as the green line. What can we do to address this human tragedy?

As we begin to build a new world order, I hope that the Cyprus problem is at the top of the administration's international priority list. History has taught us that unresolved problems have a way of festering. As we emerge from the tragic gulf war, we do not need a serious problem in the eastern Mediterranean.

When we address the Cyprus problem, our goal should be a solution that brings fairness, justice, and respect for fundamental liberties. We should discuss the many United Nations Security Council resolutions that remain to be implemented. When we work with the international community to build a new world order, we should insist that the Cyprus dilemma be solved once and for all.

I welcome the new world order and trust that the crafters of that future landscape envision peace on that long-troubled island.

AMERICA'S COMMITMENT TO
PEACE AND PROSPERITY

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1991

Mr. DORNAN of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with you Vice President DAN QUAYLE's outstanding March 13, 1991, speech before the Mid-America Committee in Chicago, IL.

Vice President QUAYLE delivered a rousing tribute to our brave men and women who

served in Operation Desert Storm. He commended their dedication to duty and their professionalism. He also credited the role President Reagan played in modernizing our Armed Forces during his 8 years in office. He praised the inspired leadership of President George Bush and his military advisers, Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney, Gen. Colin Powell and Gen. Norman Schwarzkopf.

Mr. Speaker, the United States led liberation of Kuwait is a tribute to American determination, ingenuity, and courage and Vice President QUAYLE's speech epitomizes the pride all Americans feel about our great Nation. I urge all our colleagues to take a few moments and read these important remarks:

REMARKS BY VICE PRESIDENT DAN QUAYLE

It's good to be here in Chicago. Just before coming here, I had the great pleasure of meeting with the 126th Air Refueling Wing of the Illinois Air National Guard, and the 36th APSS of the Air Force Reserve. And let me tell you something: Those men and women are sure glad to be back home. And we're even more glad to have them home. They have accomplished their mission. And this time, unlike Vietnam, our Nation is treating our returning soldiers like the heroes they are.

But they're not our only heroes. I'd also like to take this occasion to pay tribute to the Veterans of Korea and Vietnam. These veterans also fought heroically, but they didn't get the recognition they deserved. To them I say: Desert Storm is your victory too.

The Mid-America Committee is celebrating its twenty-fifth anniversary. You have always provided a forum to discuss the great issues facing our Nation. Today will be no exception.

We meet at an extraordinary moment in world history. The United States and its allies have just won one of the most stunning military victories. The movie *Henry V* reminds us that our Persian Gulf victory has parallels to Agincourt. You'll recall that English forces killed ten thousand French troops in that epic battle, while losing only twenty five men themselves. And in Desert Storm, we destroyed an Iraqi army of over half a million troops, while suffering slightly more than a hundred fatalities.

Operation Desert Storm is obviously going to be studied in military academies for years to come. But it holds important lessons for the rest of us, as well. This afternoon, I'd like to examine some of those lessons.

My first visit to Chicago, as Vice President was in April '89 to address the American Newspaper Publishers Association. My speech zeroed in on America's so-called "declinists." America's declinists are a group of pundits who were predicting America's imminent fall from world leadership. America's best days, the declinists argued, were behind us. We had better accept this fact, and resign ourselves as graciously as possible to our diminished role in the world. The declinists predict defeatism, low growth, and an America unable to sustain its status of world leadership. Their bible is a much-

heralded book called *The Rise and Fall of the Great Powers*, by Paul Kennedy.

For me and hopefully others, the Persian Gulf War has once and for all slam-dunked our declinists. Other nations made impressive contributions to Desert Storm, but it was America's leadership and contribution that were decisive. Today, as in the past, the world looks to America for leadership in times of crisis. And today, as in the past, only America is capable of providing world leadership.

But the stunning victory achieved by coalition forces against Iraq has refuted the declinists in yet another respect. In recent years, many declinists made reputations for themselves by running down the skills of American servicemen and women, and deriding the quality of American technology. As one pundit put it on the eve of war, "All those precision weapons and gadgets and gizmos and stealth fighters are not going to make it possible to reconquer Kuwait without many thousands of casualties."

Well, it turned out he got it exactly wrong. The quality of our people was the key to our victory. And our military technology—"all those gizmos and gadgets"—saved thousands of American and allied lives, and provided us with the decisive edge. Let me give you some examples.

I'll begin with the Patriot missile. The idea of a bullet hitting a bullet was proven a reality. Scores of Saddam's Scuds were blown out of the sky by the Patriot.

In the past, however, some had urged us to rely for our defense on theories of deterrence rather than on technologies of defense. They argued that security can be achieved by relying on offensive weapons alone. Well, as President Bush put it the other day, "Thank God that when the Scuds came in, the people of Israel and Saudi Arabia had more to protect them than some abstract theory of deterrence." They had defensive weapons. Thank God for the American creativity and technology, which saved thousands of priceless human lives.

Another example of American innovation and creativity was the M-1 Abrams Tank. Although some in Congress have criticized the M-1 tank as "vulnerable" and a "questionable buy," it showed its capability in Desert Storm. Going up against the Soviet-made T-72 tanks of Saddam's Republican Guard in the largest tank battle since World War II, the M-1 tanks destroyed hundreds of their adversaries. And throughout the course of the battle, the Soviet-made T-72's were able to knock out only two M-1's.

As a final example the effectiveness of American technology, consider the Stealth Fighter in Desert Storm. The F-117 constituted less than three percent of the total aircraft of Desert Storm. Yet it accounted for more than forty percent of the Iraqi targets we hit.

Many of those targets were in Baghdad. You saw the night skies of Baghdad light up like the fourth of July with anti-aircraft fire, yet not a single F-117 was shot down—not a single one.

All in all, smart weapons, in the hands of smart people, made all the difference in Desert Storm. Indeed, U.S. technology and

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

skills won the war. American quality triumphed over Iraqi quantity. And American brainpower triumphed over Soviet hardware. As the President said last week, "The America we saw in Desert Storm was first-class talent."

President Bush is right. Our armed forces displayed a professionalism that was truly first-class. But you know, it hasn't always been like that. In the aftermath of Vietnam, our armed forces were badly demoralized. Veterans who came home after serving in Vietnam were often shunned by the rest of the society. Parts of the country turned their back on the military. The military became hurt, bitter, and confused.

Today is a different story. Today our military wear the uniform proudly. Today our military stands tall and proud. Yes, there has been a dramatic change over the years. There have also been some profound reforms which have changed the quality and character of servicemen and women.

Perhaps the most important reform was replacing the draft by an all volunteer force. This means that the only people who are serving in our armed forces today are men and women who want to serve, men and women who have chosen to serve. Clearly, nothing does more to lower the morale of an organization—any organization—than the presence of large numbers of people who are there under duress. And nothing does more to raise the morale of an organization than having it consist entirely of men and women who have freely chosen to join it.

But while our armed forces no longer rely on the draft, they have not abandoned their high standards. For they understand that nobody signs up to join a third-rate organization. To attract the best, you've got to be the best. And our armed forces are the best!

Our armed forces have maintained a strictly enforced policy of color-blindness. Our military is a true meritocracy. In today's army, you don't get ahead because you are white, and you don't get ahead because you are black. There are no quotas. You simply get ahead because you are good. And far from causing racial friction, this policy has promoted greater racial harmony. It also enhances the virtue of self-respect.

A final reason for the superb performance of our armed forces in Desert Storm was that they were allowed to do their job. Washington didn't try to "micro-manage" this war. The President set the war's broad objectives. He carefully defined the military's mission. And having done all that, he let the military itself carry out that mission. He treated our servicemen and women like professionals—not like puppets of the Federal bureaucracy. And our soldiers responded as he knew they would: With skill, courage and dedication.

Our armed forces understand the value of our people. They know that success in combat depends on making the most of the human mind and the human spirit. And their reforms have sought to do just that. By giving people a greater choice; by enforcing high standards; by recognizing and rewarding merit; by being truly color-blind; and by knowing when to intervene, and when to stay out of the way—we have succeeded in creating a military that is truly second to none.

But our military is not the only American institution that should be second to none. Our schools, our industries and our productivity should also be second to none. And while I would not argue that techniques that work in the military are directly applicable to the domestic sector, I would argue that the military's emphasis on our people is a

lesson that does carry over into other walks of life.

President Bush understands this lesson. He knows that our future competitiveness depends as much on the intangible currency of our people's skills and motivations as it does on the dollars and cents of financial capital. He knows that as we move into the 21st century, we must continue to improve our competitiveness. And that means using our moral and intellectual resources as effectively as possible. That's what President Bush's domestic agenda is really all about.

For example, the President is committed to restructuring our educational system by promoting greater educational choice. He knows that just as the performance of our servicemen and women improved when they were given a choice about whether or not to serve, so the performance of our students will improve if they and their parents can choose the schools they attend. You can't solve the problems of our educational system simply by throwing more money at it, any more than you could have solved our military's problems in the wake of Vietnam through financial means alone. You had to change the system. You had to change the atmosphere. You had to change people's motivation. And that's what educational choice is all about.

But along with greater educational choice, the President is dedicated to maintaining standards of educational excellence. His goal is for our students to be number one in the world in math and science by the year 2000. And we can achieve it; we will achieve it.

We will also achieve another goal of the President: Becoming a truly color-blind society. And you don't do that by discriminating in favor of one group and against another. You do it by treating all groups equally. That's what the President's civil rights agenda is all about: Equality. The experience of black Americans in our armed forces demonstrates that they don't need quotas and preferences to attain the very highest ranks of excellence. All Americans of all races desire fairness and equal opportunity.

The President, is also committed to promoting America's progress in science and technology. Smart weapons in the hands of smart people won the war in the Gulf. And the finest technology in the hands of a skilled people will keep America competitive in the world of the future.

That is why the President's budget calls for a 13 percent increase for research and development. That increase is one of the largest in the budget—and brings Federal R and D investment to a record high. And one of our highest priorities is basic research, especially by the individual scientist or a small research team. To support that work, our budget calls for a \$1 billion increase in basic research.

But along with record levels of federal investment in research and development—investment totaling \$76 billion—we are committed to working with American industries. We want to make it easier for companies to capitalize on the discoveries of basic science. We want businesses to develop new products and processes. One way to meet these goals is to remove the roadblocks of over regulation. For just as federal micro-management undercuts our military's effectiveness, so federal over-regulation undercuts our economy's effectiveness.

As most of you know, President Bush, as Vice President, chaired the Task Force on Regulatory Relief. Last June, the President's Competitiveness Council, which I head, was directed by the President to as-

sume the same role in this Administration. The President asked the Council to put an end to what he has called "regulatory creep" in the federal government. With that mandate, we have begun to reassert the Bush legacy of regulatory relief.

And the President remains committed to reducing the tax rate on capital gains to unleash the power of the market place—the power of ideas and free enterprise. Despite what the critics try to argue, the facts are in: A reduction in the capital gains rate creates jobs and promotes economic growth. We saw it happen in 1978. We saw it happen in 1981. And I promise you: We'll see it happen again.

All of the President's domestic initiatives that I've just outlined have a single, underlying goal. They seek to enlarge the scope of individual freedom, to liberate the power of the American mind and the potential of the American spirit. For when it comes to the military, when it comes to politics, and when it comes to economics, we know this: Freedom works. And we know how freedom works: By enabling every individual to put his or her talents to full use.

Speaking nearly 150 years ago in Springfield Illinois, Abraham Lincoln looked forward to the day when "mind, all-conquering mind, shall live and move the monarch of the world." My friends, that day is fast approaching. In the 21st century, success will go to the nation that utilizes its intellectual resources most effectively. And as Desert Storm demonstrates, that nation will be the United States—provided we are wise enough to learn its lessons, and determined enough to apply those lessons.

Thank you and God Bless You.

DADE'S SCIENCE ZOO MAGNET PROGRAM

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, the Magnet School Program in Dade County, FL, has nurtured ethnic diversity and academic excellence in south Florida. A special contributor to this endeavor is the Science Zoo Magnet Program. The Science Zoo Program offers students a unique opportunity to explore in depth the discipline of science as it relates to the zoo and natural animal habitat. Unlike traditional classroom experience, students are able to interact with zoo and animal experts with hands-on activities.

The Science Zoo Magnet Program is part of a larger Magnet Program. The district magnet advisory committee, in cooperation with the Dade County Public Schools, has assembled an impressive educational program of 47 magnet schools and programs. The success is due in part to community involvement in the program, like that of the Metrozoo in the Science Zoo Program. Local universities, colleges, businesses, and cultural associations are able to take pride in and contribute to the education system in Dade County.

The Magnet Program as a whole affirms two fundamental values in education, diversity, and excellence. The program offers diverse educational experiences which more closely represent the ethnic makeup of Dade County. The Magnet Program also encourages aca-

demic excellence through educational choice for parents and children. Students show great enthusiasm and commitment to their studies because they are able to choose the academic path of greatest interest.

I commend the efforts of Silvia Gonzales-Conn, community affairs coordinator for the Zoological Society of Florida, friends of Metrozoo for making the Science Zoo Magnet a success. I also commend those leaders in business, academia, and cultural endeavors which have contributed so much to the Magnet School Program in Dade County and thus contributed to the quality of education in general for south Florida.

BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT

HON. E. THOMAS COLEMAN

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1991

Mr. COLEMAN of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, in July of last year, the House of Representatives voted on a resolution calling for a constitutional amendment to mandate a balanced Federal budget. That resolution failed, by only seven votes, to achieve the two-thirds majority required for passage. Instead, the House passed a balanced budget statute, a measure so meaningless that the Senate never even bothered to take it up.

I recently reviewed the record of that House debate. I reread the speeches made by opponents of the amendment resolution who insisted, the evidence of two decades notwithstanding, that Congress would indeed make the hard decisions needed to control Federal spending; I noted the arguments that the amendment represented nothing but gimmickry and political cover, offered by some who then voted for the statutory approach; and I was fascinated by the solemn predictions that Congress would voluntarily face up to economic reality and prioritize Federal spending programs—though, on the very day the balanced statute was passed, the House refused to cut even \$19.90 from a Federal spending bill.

Mr. Speaker, a constitutional amendment to mandate a balanced Federal budget will force Congress to stand firm in the face of various spending pressures. Congress as an institution has clearly demonstrated it does not have the will to hold the fiscal line, and just this month the House voted to significantly weaken the spending control mechanisms enacted as part of the last year's budget summit agreement. The Office of Management and Budget has just announced the result of this fiscal mismanagement: OMB has estimated the deficit for fiscal year 1991 will ring in at some \$300 billion, almost \$80 billion more than the previous record deficit of \$221.2 billion back in 1986.

It is obvious that Congress will take the steps necessary to control Federal spending only when it has no other choice. I am again introducing, as I have each Congress since first coming to Washington, a resolution calling for a constitutional amendment to mandate a balanced Federal budget, and to provide for the systematic repayment of the accumulated

national debt. I urge my colleagues to review this legislation, and to join me in this effort to restore the fiscal integrity of the U.S. Government.

THE STRUGGLE OF THE BAHAI'S IS NOT OVER YET

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1991

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, for decades the Baha'i minority in Iran has suffered brutal repression by the Iranian Government. Since 1979, hundreds of Baha'is have been executed, thousands have been imprisoned solely for their religious beliefs, and many have been ruthlessly tortured.

Fortunately, the situation is much better today than it was 10 years ago. At the present time, fewer than 10 Baha'is remain in prison and none were executed during 1990.

Obviously the Iranian government responds to international pressure. Over the years the administration and Congress have openly supported the Baha'is, including a resolution I introduced in 1988 expressing concern about abuses directed toward the Baha'is.

The United Nations has also focused its attention on the Baha'is in Iran. At the recent meetings of the United Nations Human Rights Commission in Geneva, Switzerland, a consensus resolution was reached which not only refers specifically to the Baha'is, but also extends the mandate of United Nations Special Representative to Iran, who has reported continued official discrimination against the Baha'is.

It is crucial that the world not forget that although the Baha'is are no longer being executed and imprisoned for their religious affiliation, they are still being systematically discriminated against in Iran. We must continue to speak out on behalf of the Baha'is and condemn Iran's denial to respect their religious rights guaranteed by international law.

TO CORRECT INJUSTICE IN OUR TAX CODE

HON. LEON E. PANETTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1991

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to reintroduce legislation that will correct a gross injustice in our Tax Code. As many of my colleagues know, the U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms [BATF], with help from the IRS and State alcohol license agencies, is now collecting large, sometimes decades-old tax debts, including penalties and interest, from thousands of small businesses on a tax of which many have been completely unaware.

As you know, the BATF issued notices ordering businesses to immediately pay in full the balance of all uncollected taxes previously unknown to most businesses. This is a prime example of an overzealous bureaucracy creat-

ing an absolute injustice to honest businesses who have no intention of evading tax liabilities. These levies, known as occupational taxes, are imposed on all producers, wholesalers, and retailers of alcoholic beverages, including grocery stores and restaurants.

However, prior to 1989 the tax on retailers was only \$54 and considered not cost effective to enforce. In fact, this tax has been in existence since 1866. In 1987, the tax was raised to \$250 a year and the BATF was put in charge of collecting all back taxes. With this new incentive of higher revenues through the collection of the increased tax, the BATF instructed businesses to pay all back taxes plus interest and penalties without any statute of limitations. Thus, businesses are being taxed for back taxes owed, going back several years, plus interest and penalties on that tax. This BATF action has created an enormous burden for small businesses without taking into account the possible impact of the policy.

My legislation would waive all taxes, interest, and penalties incurred prior to this change in the law and lower the rate for alcohol retailers to \$165. I believe that it is the responsibility of the Congress to correct this injustice. Most of these honest business people, who had no idea that such a tax existed, are now faced with bills that endanger their business. We must not let this type of action take place.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in support of this important piece of legislation. This type of action by the IRS and the BATF is simply taxation without notification and must be corrected by Congress.

Following is the text of my bill:

H.R. 1484

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. REDUCTION OF OCCUPATIONAL TAX ON RETAIL DEALERS IN LIQUORS AND BEER.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 5121 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to imposition and rate of occupational tax on retail dealers) is amended by striking "\$250" each place it appears and inserting "\$165".

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on July 1, 1990.

SEC. 2. LIMITATION ON ASSESSMENT PERIOD FOR OCCUPATIONAL TAX ON RETAIL DEALERS IN LIQUORS AND BEER.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In the case of any tax imposed by section 5121 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, with respect to any taxable period beginning before January 1, 1989—

(1) no assessment of any such tax may be made after the date of the enactment of this Act,

(2) if such tax was assessed after December 31, 1987, and on or before such date of enactment, such assessment shall be abated, and

(3) if such tax was collected after December 31, 1987, and on or before such date of enactment, the amount so collected shall be credited or refunded as an overpayment.

(b) DEFINITION.—For purposes of paragraphs (1) through (3) of subsection (a), the term "tax" includes any interest, addition to tax, additional amount, or assessable penalty with respect to the tax.

HEROES OF OPERATION DESERT STORM

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1991

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I commend to the attention of my colleagues the following editorial from the March 2 Louisville Courier-Journal which very appropriately identifies all the men and women involved in Operation Desert Storm as authentic American heroes.

Kentucky-based military units, and members of National Guard and Reserve outfits played a significant role in the success of Operation Desert Storm. Now that the war in the gulf has ended, we welcome back home with thanks, honor and respect, all these valiant and selfless Americans.

[From the Courier-Journal (Louisville, KY), Mar. 2, 1991]

HEROES OF THE HOUR

As in the aftermath of all wars, there will be overwhelming problems to sort out in the coming months. But at the top of today's agenda should be something else: Let's bask in the feelings of a job well done. The allied forces performed so well that even their generals couldn't contain their surprise. At times General Schwarzkopf was so puffed up with pride he nearly burst out of his fatigues.

Yet soldiers, isolated in the desert, worried whether they had public support. It was the one question they never failed to ask in their rare calls home. They couldn't see how the streets here are decorated—yellow ribbons and flags are all over town. They didn't know they had become heroes, the stars of a drama that captivated millions for months.

The armed forces earned our appreciation, but so did their families. The ground war may have lasted "only" 100 hours, but 100 hours is eternity when someone you love is at the front. Plus, families had endured six months of expecting the worst. Threats of chemical attacks, speculation that high-tech weapons would jam in the sand, rumors of the Pentagon ordering 30,000 caskets kept them awake while the rest of us slept. "Thank heaven for cable TV," said a clerk in a flower shop at Christmas. "It's all that gets me through the night."

There's euphoria in the air because the war is over; there's appreciation for the sacrifices of individual servicemen and women. The 21,000 soldiers from Ft. Campbell, 2,000 from Ft. Knox and 1,300 members of the Kentucky National Guard represented us well. Saddam Hussein predicted this country didn't have the stomach for war, Israel worried we were too spoiled to be tough, but our military proved them wrong. Like General Schwarzkopf, we're so puffed up with pride we may burst.

SALUTE TO DENVER PYLE

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1991

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege to rise today to honor an actor whose work has entertained us for more than four decades.

Denver Pyle—who perhaps is best noted for playing alongside our good friend and colleague, the gentleman from Georgia, in the "Dukes of Hazzard" television series—will be enshrined this Saturday in the Downtown Newhall Walk of Western Stars in Santa Clarita, CA. The award ceremonies will be held in my district, and I can assure you it's an honor he has earned.

Denver made four films with the great John Wayne and worked with the famed director John Ford in three films, and appeared in many TV westerns in the 1950's and early 1960's, including "Bonanza," "Gunsmoke," "Gene Autry," "Roy Rogers," and "Wyatt Earp," where he starred with another of this year's inductees, Hugh O'Brian.

He also is a noted director, having directed episodes of such series as "Death Valley Days," "The Doris Day Show" and "The Dukes of Hazzard."

But Denver is more than just an entertainer. After completing "The Dukes" series, he and his wife, Tippi, traveled around the United States in his role of Uncle Jesse to raise millions of dollars for children's charities. He also raised thousands of dollars for the Motion Picture and Television Fund as the energetic auctioneer of 1989 and 1990.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring a western legend and fine humanitarian, Denver Pyle, as he receives the bronze saddle that has already been given such western luminaries as Roy Rogers, Gene Autry, Tom Mix, and Chuck Connors. Like them, Denver's legend will shine on along with the romance of the Old West.

TRIBUTE TO JOSEPH P. THEROUX

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1991

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Joseph P. Theroux of Hilo, HI, an English teacher at Hilo High School. He is here in Washington, DC, today to be recognized by the National Endowment for the Humanities as Hawaii's NEH-Reader's Digest Teacher-Scholar for 1991.

The National Endowment for the Humanities selected 49 outstanding educators from across the country to conduct year-long independent study projects in history, literature, foreign languages, or other humanities disciplines.

Mr. Theroux will be conducting research on Hawaiian King David Kalakaua's attempt in 1887 to revitalize his kingdom and colonize other Pacific Islands, creating a united Polynesia. The expedition of King Kalakaua's ship, the Kaimiloa, to Samoa and its failure was an important factor in opening Hawaii to the multiethnic immigration that followed.

Very little research currently exists in this area. Mr. Theroux plans to use photocopies of original documents to create a casebook that students can use in learning to interpret historical research materials.

I commend Mr. Theroux for taking the initiative on a project of importance to the people of Hawaii. While sabbaticals are common for college level professors, elementary and sec-

ondary schools make few provisions for their teachers.

Mr. Speaker, in a time when our education system is struggling, I believe it is important for us to recognize those truly inspiring educators that are taking great strides. I am sure you agree, Mr. Speaker, that Mr. Joseph P. Theroux deserves the respect and admiration of every Member of this body and ask that we extend our highest regards and recognition for his efforts.

KALAKAUA'S "JOKE" WILL GET SERIOUS LOOK BY HISTORIAN—MANY HAD LAUGHED AT HIS ATTEMPT TO CREATE A PACIFIC POLYNESIAN EMPIRE

(By Rod Thompson)

HILO.—In the summer of 1887, King David Kalakaua sent a re-outfitted bird manure ship captained by a drunkard and manned in part by reform school boys off to Samoa to establish a new Polynesian empire.

The powerful missionary descendants and businessmen of the day saw it as a bad joke.

A century later, Joseph Theroux, an English teacher, amateur historian and acting vice principal at Hilo High School, admits that a lot about that expedition was funny, but he doesn't think it was a joke.

The expedition of the ship Kaimiloa was Kalakaua's attempt to strengthen the Hawaiian people through an alliance with fellow Polynesians, Theroux said. Its failure was an important factor in opening Hawaii to the multiethnic immigration that followed, he believes.

Theroux is one of 49 teachers nationwide who recently received grants for special projects. The \$27,500 grant to allow Theroux to take a one-year sabbatical to study the expedition is made by the National Endowment for the Humanities and Reader's Digest. It includes \$500 for books for Hilo High School and \$500 for a "mentor" to assist Theroux.

The popular image of Kalakaua today is the Merrie Monarch who revived the hula, but in his day, the king was criticized heavily by missionary descendants and businessmen, especially for spending too much money.

For example, converting the Kaimiloa from a hauler of bird guano to the first and only warship in Kalakaua's hoped-for new navy cost the equivalent in today's money of several million dollars.

The Kaimiloa was supposed to help create a Kingdom of Oceania partly the idea of Kalakaua's "Minister of Everything," Walter Murray Gibson, and partly an outgrowth of Kalakaua's expanded concepts of royalty picked up during his world tour in 1881.

In 1886, Kalakaua sent an ambassador to the king of Samoa, apparently not troubled that there were actually two kings of Samoa fighting with each other, with the United States and Britain backing one side and Germany backing the other.

When the Kaimiloa sailed for Samoa in mid-May 1887 to continue the diplomacy, the ship's captain was George Gresley Jackson, who had been kicked out of the British Navy for drunkenness, Theroux said.

Jackson had been principal of the Honolulu Reformatory School and recruited a third of his crew from there. He had to put down a mutiny in the crew the day before he sailed, Theroux said. He then stayed drunk for the first 11 days of the monthlong voyage, said historian Gavan Daws.

The first night in Samoa the crew held an orgy on the beach, Theroux said. One of the ship's four cannons was bartered for food and

supposedly is still on Little Aunu'u island in American Samoa to this day.

While this fiasco went on for about six months, Honolulu businessmen forced Kalakaua to accept a new constitution stripping him of most of his powers in July 1887.

That bare outline is all that most historians say about the Kaimiloa expedition. Theroux thinks it deserves a lot more attention for what it tells about Kalakaua and his attempt to preserve and strengthen the Hawaiian people and culture.

Theroux got into this line of research from an unusual starting point: Boston. In 1975, he was a recent college graduate with a teaching certificate and not much prospect of a job in Massachusetts, where few teachers were being hired.

He joined the Peace Corps and told them to send him anywhere. They picked Western Samoa, where he stayed three years, then another seven years in American Samoa.

When he returns on sabbatical this fall, he'll be looking for old documents, including newspaper accounts of the Kaimiloa.

The purpose will be to show students: "This is how we write history. This is how we figure out what happened," he said.

HILO HIGH TEACHER RECEIVES NATIONAL HONOR

(By Jim Witty)

Hilo High School English teacher Joseph P. Theroux has been named Hawaii's National Endowment for the Humanities/Reader's Digest Teacher-Scholar for 1991.

The Endowment selected Theroux and 48 other outstanding educators from across the country to conduct year-long independent study projects in literature, history, foreign languages or other humanities disciplines, according to an NEH spokeswoman.

Each award provides a stipend of up to \$27,500 to replace the teacher's annual salary or to supplement sabbatical pay up to the amount of the academic year salary. Hilo High School will also receive an additional \$500 to buy books for the school's library.

"These awards give outstanding teachers what they need most—time for study and reflection," Cheney said. "We are pleased to give teachers this opportunity for intellectual and professional renewal," said NEH Chairman Lynne V. Cheney.

Beginning this fall, Theroux, who is also currently serving as a vice-principal at Hilo High, will use the award to study King Kalakaua's attempt to expand his kingdom in 1887.

NEH selected the 49 nationwide winners from 325 eligible applications. Project proposals were reviewed by panels of humanities educators who judged the applications on their intellectual quality, the significance of the topic and materials to be studied, the relevance of the study plan to the applicant's teaching responsibilities and evidence of the applicant's ability to carry out a serious independent study project.

Theroux, who was a Peace Corps volunteer in Western Samoa, will research and write an account of Hawaiian King Kalakaua's attempt in 1887 to revitalize his kingdom and colonize other Pacific islands, creating a united Polynesia. This attempt, said Theroux, "led the way for Hawaii to develop extensive immigrant labor and thus contributed to its present-day cultural makeup."

He will use photocopies of original documents to create a casebook that students can use in learning to interpret historical research materials.

A published novelist who has won several literary awards including first prize in the

South Pacific Festival of Arts fiction competition, Theroux holds a bachelor's degree in English and education from the University of Massachusetts at Amherst.

FOR CALIFORNIA: A POLITICAL FIX THAT ABANDONS NURSING HOME PATIENTS

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1991

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, the kinder, gentler Nation will not be found in California's nursing homes in the near future, due to political pressure by the Governor and a dereliction of duty by the Federal Government.

I believe that the nursing home industry in California wants to do right for its patients, but is caught in the middle of a budget war in Sacramento and a spineless Federal Government that has abandoned nursing home patients in favor of supporting the newest big State Republican Governor.

The New York Times editorial of March 18, 1991 says it all:

FOR CALIFORNIA: A POLITICAL FIX

California health officials have long boasted that their nursing homes for the elderly set a national standard. But when new Federal regulations tried to upgrade glaring deficiencies in that care, the state applied political muscle in Washington to evade its responsibilities. Lamentably, the Bush Administration appears to be caving.

California's boasts about its nursing homes have grown increasingly hollow. Nursing home patients, once admitted, are seldom re-examined, or given different treatments. Even worse, California's use of drugs and physical restraints to control behavior has risen alarmingly. California sedates more than 65 percent of its nursing home patients; the national average is less than 40 percent; and in Vermont the figure is 10 percent. Excessive sedation is almost always a sign that institutions are trying to save money by immobilizing patients instead of providing staff to treat them.

Alarmed by the high sedation rate and other nursing home abuses, the Federal Government has, wisely, been inching toward tighter supervision. Most states have lauded the potential benefits but some have grumbled about added costs. California first balked, then openly dared Washington to force it to comply.

Last week, after California's Republican Governor, Pete Wilson, peppered the White House with complaints, the Fed's blinked. Washington not only agreed to review the new regulations; it allowed California to be the only state able to comment on revisions. The Governor promptly hailed the agreement as a victory for common sense and state's rights, but it was nothing of the sort. What triumphed was politics and wrong-headed stonewalling.

Last October, when the new Federal regulations went into effect, California simply ignored them. State officials dismissed them as unnecessary, including one wise rule that puts a virtual ban on the use of drugs or physical means to restrain patients unless lives are in danger. State nursing home inspectors were told to simply recertify institutions under the old laws.

The Governor, who had supported the tougher Federal rules when he ran last fall,

whipped off an angry letter to fellow Republican George Bush. In an illogical straddle, he argued that California's nursing home rules were as good or better than the Federal ones—and yet living up to the new Federal requirements would cost the state \$250 million more a year.

Federal health officials blanketed California with 100 inspectors to force compliance. While some critics cried overkill, Washington was clearly in the right. The new Federal rules had been argued out among all 50 states over two years. Many, like those dealing with restraints, had even been tested with dramatic success.

Some of the regulations may be, as California claims, "wasteful" and "cosmetic." One would establish standard room temperatures. Another would regulate the size of bedside tables. But the rules California is most anxious to sidestep are hardly cosmetic, like the severe regulation of restraints and mandatory re-examinations of patients at least annually.

Congress's intent, clearly stated, is that all nursing home patients have a right to "attain and maintain their highest level of functioning." California's stonewalling suggests that its patients will fall far short of that goal.

MIAMI CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL: THE GIFT OF HEALING FOR OUR CHILDREN

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, the Miami Children's Hospital has become the finest pediatric medical center in the Southeast United States. No child—no matter how complex or rare his condition—need leave Miami to receive the best possible care. In fact, many children come to south Florida to receive treatment at Miami Children's Hospital. I am very proud to have this outstanding medical center in our area that every day brings the gift of healing to our children.

From its founding in the 1950's as a regional hospital for polio patients, the Miami Children's Hospital has a history of providing loving treatment to broken and diseased children. By 1980, it became apparent that this modest, caring community children's hospital could not meet the needs of the rapidly expanding population in Miami. In response to this demand, a decade of development was initiated by leading citizens who selflessly gave of their resources and time to make Miami Children's Hospital what it is today.

The vision for the expansion of Miami Children's Hospital was ambitious, to make the hospital a leader in pediatric medicine and care. In 10 years, with the sacrifice of many dedicated volunteers, generous doctors, and committed physicians, Miami Children's Hospital offers world class pediatric care while retaining the tender care offered by the original facility.

There are so many to commend for their role in building today's Miami Children's Hospital. The hospital's doctors, specialists, nurses, and staff should be recognized for excellence in their duties. To make this excel-

lence possible, the activities and programs of the Miami Children's Hospital rely upon the Miami Children's Hospital Foundation. The leadership of the board of trustees provide rock solid support for the Miami Children's Foundation. The board consists of: Ambassador David M. Walters, president; Albert H. Nahmad, chairman; Harry Hood Basset, Jr., first vice president; Mark Blank, second vice president; Alan I. Weiselberg, treasurer; Dr. Ricardo Pines, secretary; Dr. Donald H. Altman, Luis J. Botifoll, Alec P. Courtelis, Florence Groover Frank, Paula Friedland, Barbara Havenick, Abel Holtz, Burton S. Kahn, Arthur L. Moses, J. David Scheiner, Arthur E. Teele, Jr., Barbara Weintraub, Judy Weiser, Wesley F. White, and Teresa Zubizarreta.

May they continue to offer the gift of healing to our children.

HUMAN RIGHTS IN CUBA

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1991

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, on March 2, 1991, I was giving a speech at the National Institute of Health and regrettably missed Roll-call No. 26. Had I been present I would have voted yea.

Cuba continues to be one of the worst violators of human rights in the world. Freedom of speech, press, and religion are ignored in this totalitarian state. Torture and psychiatric abuse in prison, arbitrary arrests and harassment as a form of intimidation, and human rights violations against children including assaults, rape, and imprisonment are currently practiced.

Last year the United Nations Commission for Human Rights passed a resolution outlining the Commission's concerns in Cuba. This was followed by a widespread roundup of activists in Cuba and Fidel Castro's obvious disregard for international concern for improved human rights conditions in his country.

We must continue to focus world attention on the atrocities occurring in Cuba and work to put an end to Fidel Castro's systematic policy of repression.

LOUISVILLE COUPLE CELEBRATE 70TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1991

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. and Mrs. Donald P. Vandivier of Louisville, KY, who have reached a most noteworthy milestone in their lives together. On March 19, Donald and Anne Dudley celebrate their 70th wedding anniversary.

Mr. Vandivier is a spry 93 years of age and his wife is nearing her 90th birthday. Their marriage has produced three children, and, to date, nine grandchildren, and five great grandchildren.

Donald and Anne Dudley met while attending Transylvania University in Lexington, KY,

in 1919 and married on March 19, 1921. It is hard to believe, Mr. Speaker, but Warren G. Harding was then our President, refrigerators were actually iceboxes, and the "War to End All Wars" had just been fought. Things have changed since then, not all for the better for us and for the planet. But, one wonderful thing has endured and deepened and become more beautiful: Mr. and Mrs. Vandivier's love and devotion to one another.

Donald Vandivier had a long and successful career in the insurance business and has been honored frequently for his outstanding service. He is a Kentucky Colonel, a long-time activist with the Boy Scouts of America, and a recipient of the Boy Scouts of America Silver Beaver Award for Distinguished Service to Boyhood.

Anne Dudley has also had a very fulfilling life. In addition to raising and nurturing a loving family, Anne has been an active volunteer with the Louisville Women's Club. In 1948, Anne remembers with pride the Women's Club cofounding, with the Louisville Kiwanis Club, the Louisville Deaf Oral School, a unique diagnostic and education center which continues to serve the multiple needs of preschool children with hearing impairments.

Mr. Speaker, wedding anniversaries are important occasions, and a 70th wedding anniversary is truly a rare and special event. I wish Donald Parkhurst and Anne Dudley Vandivier all best health and happiness for their 70th anniversary. They are two remarkable and loving people.

HONORING HOYT AXTON

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1991

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, this Saturday an accomplished singer, composer, record producer, recording artist, and actor will be inducted into Santa Clarita's Downtown Newhall Western Walk of Stars, joining such celebrities as John Wayne and Gene Autry.

Hoyt Axton, truly an entertainer in every sense of the word, knows a little something about western, with or without country.

As a singer-songwriter, he penned such hits as "Greenback Dollar," "Joy to the World," "Never Been to Spain," "Ease Your Pain," "Southbound," and "Outlaw Blues." He also performed in the Grand Ole Opry from 1974 to 1983, and appeared on the Ernest Tubbs Show and Ralph E. Mery Show in the early 1970's.

As an actor and a singer, he's performed in such shows as "Bonanza," "Hoyt Axton Country Western," "McCloud," "Nashville on the Road," and "The Barbara Mandrell Show."

And he's been in such movies as "Story of a Folk Singer," "Smoke," and "Black Stallion." In addition, Hoyt has given freely of his time to help others, serving as a spokesman for such organizations as the American Heart Association, UNICEF, Interplast, Free Clinics and the Redwing Foundation, as well as founding the Bread and Roses Foundation.

Mr. Speaker, the Old West taught us such virtues as self-reliance and the need to help

others. In his work on-screen and off, Hoyt Axton reflects those virtues. I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting him as he receives his bronze saddle on the Walk of Western Stars.

RECOGNITION OF THE KAUA'I CHAMPIONSHIP BOYS' SOCCER TEAM

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1991

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the championship Kaua'i High School boys' soccer team from the island of Kaua'i in the Second Congressional District of Hawaii. The Kaua'i boys' team, the Red Raiders, won the Kaua'i Interscholastic Federation Championship for the first time ever with a sudden death final match against the formidable Kapa'a High School boys' team, the Warriors.

After a neck and neck tournament which left Kaua'i and Kapa'a dead even, the final game that would have decided the overall champion was deadlocked at 0 to 0. Finally, with neither team gaining the advantage, and the match already into double overtime, the game was called due to darkness.

Two days later the two teams met again. The tension was mounting and the spectators filled the stands with numbers even greater than the game before. The game would be played with two sudden death periods. If neither team scored in those two periods, the championship would be decided by a shoot-out.

The first period began, and just as before when the clock ran out no score was on the board. But then came the second sudden death period. After battling down to the final 23 seconds, Kaua'i's Dan Prigge took a shot on goal. It was blocked by the Kapa'a fullback and then reversed back to the goal, rolling in to score the winning point.

Mr. Speaker I salute the boys of both teams for their skill and dedication. It is a true measure of the character of Kaua'i's young people this tournament enjoyed such wide community support. These two teams both demonstrated their commitment and good sportsmanship. I applaud their efforts and I congratulate Kaua'i on their hard fought victory.

Allow me to recognize the members of the 1991 KIF championship boy's soccer team, the Kaua'i Red Raiders:

Randy Asuncion, Adam Eggerston, Dan Prigge, Wes Juvick, Canaan Blake, Jason Dobson, Keola Griep, Timothy Jimenez, Tyler Nekomoto, Andy Reuarin, Jr., Joshua Rudinoff, Jay Sakoda, Jason Tangalin, Andy Kakutani, and Cleve Zarbaugh.

And their coaches: Guy Simola, Andy Reuarin, Sr., and Arnold Cruz.

**PROLIFERATION PROFITEERS:
PART 4**

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1991

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, foreign companies are selling us rapidly down the river towards the sea of nuclear proliferation. With the help of Western assistance, India, Pakistan, Israel, Brazil, Argentina, South Africa, and Iraq have all significantly advanced their nuclear weapons programs in recent years.

Today, I am placing into the Congressional Record the fourth in a series of 12 case studies on foreign companies that have furthered the spread of nuclear weapons.

To help address this, the single most grave threat to United States national security today, I have introduced the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Enforcement Act (H.R. 830). This legislation would put import sanctions on foreign companies found selling nuclear equipment, materials, or technology, or nuclear use items, without the proper safeguards.

**TWELVE FOREIGN FIRMS REPORTEDLY EN-
GAGED IN NUCLEAR WEAPONS-RELATED
TRADE WITH IRAQ**

**FIRM 4: GILDEMEISTER PROJEKTA GMBH
(GERMANY)**

Gildemeister Projekta, GmbH is a general construction contractor. The firm is a subsidiary of Gildemeister AG and C. Plath. C. Plath is a subsidiary of the U.S. firm Litton Industries. In 1989, the German government conducted investigations of Gildemeister Projekta for allegedly supplying laboratory equipment and missile propulsion technology to a secret Iraqi military research center called Sa'ad 16. Israeli intelligence claims the facility to be a warhead development center. Gildemeister Projekta was the general contractor responsible for the DM 400 million project, which involved a number of other subcontracted German firms, including MBB. Gildemeister Projekta placed an order in 1986 with two U.S. companies, Electronics Associates of New Jersey and Gould of Fort Lauderdale, who unwittingly supplied the Sa'ad 16 complex with a sophisticated computer for simulating ballistic missile flights.

**TAXATION WITHOUT
REPRESENTATION, 1990'S STYLE**

HON. E. THOMAS COLEMAN

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1991

Mr. COLEMAN of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, in April of last year, the Supreme Court ruled that Federal courts have the power to order localities to raise taxes, clearly violating the separation of powers carefully crafted in the Constitution and usurping the power of the people to counter unfair and burdensome taxes through the legislative branch.

As we all know, taxation without representation prompted Americans to fight a revolution and declare themselves an independent nation, and I do not believe Americans today are any more willing to be taxed by unelected

robed judges, with lifetime tenure, than they were by the wigged English lords of 200 years ago.

The decision of the Supreme Court, if allowed to stand, will wreak havoc with our Federal system of government. The keystone of the system of checks and balances which has served our country so well is obviously the separation of powers; to state that Federal courts now have the power to levy taxes totally upends the system, and threatens an end to representative government.

I am again introducing legislation calling for a constitutional amendment to prohibit Federal courts from levying or increasing taxes. I believe this is the only sure-fire remedy available to counter what amounts to a naked grab by the judiciary for the legislative power of Congress. If Congress does not take fast, preventive action, the unelected judicial branch of government will increasingly impose its will on U.S. citizens without offering them any recourse.

The restriction on judicial taxation would extend to the Supreme Court, and to Federal inferior courts as well. The court's decision represents a very real threat to our system of government, and I urge my colleagues to join me in this effort to preserve the separation of powers envisioned by the Founding Fathers and prescribed by the Constitution.

**THE ALLIED HEALTH PROFESSIONS
PROMOTION ACT OF 1991**

HON. TERRY L. BRUCE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1991

Mr. BRUCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Allied Health Professions Act of 1991. This legislation is also being introduced on the Senate side by Senator TOM HARKIN of Iowa.

In the rehabilitation fields the vacancy rates for available personnel have risen up to as much as 20 percent in some regions, while in others, almost every slot is empty. For those who want to become physical and occupational therapists, they have the pick of almost any area of the country or any place to work, because there are seven jobs for every one physical or occupational therapist.

In the next 30 years, the number of Americans over the age of 65 will increase from 21 million to 54 million. The demand for all health care workers will increase by 42 percent by the year 2000, because of the increased average age. The demand for physical therapists will increase by 87 percent. In contrast to this, the entire labor force is expected to increase by only 19 percent.

While the demand will continue to climb for health care professionals, the supply will not. The American Medical Association reports that the number of graduates of professional programs and the quality of these graduates has been declining steadily.

The baby boom days have ended and the labor pool is decreasing. Today the majority of health care workers are women, but the opportunities for women in other fields have increased dramatically during the past 20 years.

The health care field is also suffering from a poor image, low salaries, and long hours.

The bill that I am introducing today will help many involved in the allied health field. An allied health professional can be almost anyone involved in health care—be it a clinical technician, a physical therapist, or an occupational therapist.

Funding increases will be authorized through this legislation for those allied health programs most in need, particularly in fields relating to the care and rehabilitation of the elderly and disabled. Recruitment, improved teaching programs, and traineeships will help recruit talented individuals into the rehabilitation field. In addition, an advisory council will be set up through the Health Resources Services Administration.

I am very concerned with the state of our country's health care system. I believe that with legislation such as this we will come closer to finding a solution to the access to care crisis. This bill will help improve the quality of care and the number of health care professionals in the rehabilitation field. As our country's population ages and our medicine becomes more sophisticated, the need for physical therapists, occupational therapists, and many more health care professionals increases. Congress must not wait for this crisis to grow before acting.

H.R. 1466

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Allied Health Professions Promotion Act of 1991".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Whenever in this Act an amendment or repeal is expressed in terms of an amendment to, or repeal of, a section or other provision, the reference shall be considered to be made to a section or other provision of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 201 et seq.).

SEC. 3. USE AND AUTHORIZATION OF PROJECT GRANTS AND CONTRACTS.

(a) USE.—Section 796(b) (42 U.S.C. 295h-5(b)) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(3) The Secretary shall allocate 75 percent of the funds authorized under section (d) for grants and contracts made or entered into under subsection (a) to those allied health fields or specialties as the Secretary shall, from time to time, determine to have—

"(A) the most significant national or regional shortages of practitioners; and

"(B) as significant role in the care and rehabilitation of clients and patients who are elderly or disabled."

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Subsection (d) of section 796 (42 U.S.C. 295h-5(d)) is amended to read as follows:

"(d) For the purpose of making payments under grants and contracts under subsection (a), there are authorized to be appropriated \$7,000,000 for fiscal year 1992, \$9,000,000 for fiscal year 1993, and \$11,000,000 for fiscal year 1994."

SEC. 4. ALLIED HEALTH STUDENT TRAINEESHIPS.

Title VII is amended by adding after section 796 (42 U.S.C. 295h-5) the following new section:

"SEC. 796A. ALLIED HEALTH STUDENT TRAINEESHIPS.

"(a) GRANTS.—The Secretary may make grants to, and enter into contracts with,

public and nonpublic private schools of allied health, or other educational entities offering an allied health program, to assist students in meeting the costs of entry level education.

"(b) USE OF GRANTS.—Grants or contracts awarded under subsection (a) shall be used to assist in the payment of costs associated with tuition, fees, and such other stipends and allowances for trainees as the Secretary may consider necessary.

"(c) LIMITATION.—The Secretary shall allocate 75 percent of the funds authorized for grants and contracts made or entered into under subsection (a) to those allied health fields or specialties as the Secretary shall, from time to time, determine to have—

"(1) the most significant national or regional shortages of practitioners; and

"(2) a significant role in the care and rehabilitation of clients and patients who are elderly or disabled.

"(d) TAXATION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any payment to, or on behalf of, a participating student of tuition under this section shall be exempt from taxation.

"(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—For the purpose of carrying out this section, there are authorized to be appropriated \$10,000,000 for fiscal year 1992, \$12,000,000 for fiscal year 1993, and \$14,000,000 for fiscal year 1994."

"SEC. 5. ADVANCED TRAINING OF ALLIED HEALTH PERSONNEL.

Section 797 (42 U.S.C. 295h-6(c)) is amended—

"(1) in subsection (a), in paragraphs (1) and (2), by striking "doctoral" each place such term appears and inserting "postgraduate"; and

"(2) by amending subsection (c) to read as follows:

"(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—For purposes of making payments under grants and contracts under subsection (a), there are authorized to be appropriated \$7,000,000 for fiscal year 1992, \$9,000,000 for fiscal year 1993, and \$11,000,000 for fiscal year 1994."

SEC. 6. ADVISORY COUNCIL ON ALLIED HEALTH.

Subpart II of part G (42 U.S.C. 295h-4 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end thereof of the following new section:

"SEC. 798A. ADVISORY COUNCIL ON ALLIED HEALTH.

"(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established within the Health Resources and Services Administration an Advisory Council on Allied Health (hereafter in this section referred to as the 'Council'). The Council shall—

"(1) meet twice annually to provide advice and make recommendations to the Secretary, the Administrator of the Health Resources and Services Administration, and to the Committees on Labor and Human Resources and Finance of the Senate and the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, with respect to—

"(A) the supply and distribution of allied health personnel in the United States;

"(B) current and future shortages or excesses of allied health personnel;

"(C) priority research needs within the allied health professions;

"(D) appropriate Federal policies with respect to the matters specified in subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C), including policies concerning changes in the financing of undergraduate and graduate allied health programs, changes in the types of allied health education, and the appropriate Federal role

in the development of a research base in the allied health profession;

"(E) appropriate efforts to be carried out by health care facilities, schools and programs of allied health, and professional associations with respect to the matters specified in subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C), including efforts for changes in undergraduate and graduate allied health education programs, and private support for research initiatives;

"(F) deficiencies and needs for improvements in existing data bases concerning the supply and distribution of training programs for allied health in the United States and steps that should be taken to eliminate those deficiencies; and

"(G) problems, and recommendations for their resolution, relating to the roles and functions of professionals within the allied health fields and other fields such as medicine and dentistry; and

"(2) encourage entities providing allied health education to conduct activities to voluntarily achieve the recommendations of the Council under paragraph (1)(E).

"(b) COMPOSITION.—The Council shall be composed of—

"(1) the Assistant Secretary for Health;

"(2) the Administrator of the Health Care Financing Administration;

"(3) the Assistant Secretary for Defense (Health Affairs);

"(4) the Chief Medical Director of the Department of Veterans Affairs;

"(5) eight members appointed by the Secretary to represent the allied health professions, of which 2 shall be representatives of such professionals who provide rehabilitation services; and

"(6) five members appointed by the Secretary, including representatives of schools and programs of allied health, health care facility employers of allied health personnel, health insurers, and professional organizations representing the allied health professions.

"(c) APPOINTMENT.—

"(1) TERMS.—Members of the Council appointed under paragraphs (4) and (5) of subsection (b) shall be appointed for a term of 4 years, or until a replacement is appointed, except that the term of office of three of the members first appointed shall expire, as designated by the Secretary at the time of appointment, at the end of 4 years.

"(2) TIME FOR APPOINTMENT.—The Secretary shall appoint the first members to the Council under paragraphs (4) and (5) of subsection (b) not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of the Allied Health Professionals Promotion Act of 1991.

"(d) CHAIRPERSON.—The Council shall elect one of its members as Chairperson of the Council.

"(e) QUORUM.—Nine members of the Council shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number may hold hearings.

"(f) VACANCIES.—Any vacancy in the Council shall not affect its power to function.

"(g) COMPENSATION.—Each member of the Council who is not otherwise employed by the United States Government shall receive compensation at a rate not greater than the daily rate prescribed for GS-18 under the General Schedule under section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, for each day, including traveltime, such member is engaged in the actual performance of duties as a member of the Council. A member of the Council who is an officer or employee of the United States Government shall serve without additional compensation. All members of the Council shall be reimbursed for travel, sub-

sistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of their duties.

"(h) ADMINISTRATION.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—To carry out this section, the Council may—

"(A) collect such information, hold such hearings, and sit and act at such times and places, either as a whole or by subcommittee, and request the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memoranda, papers, and documents as the Council or such subcommittee may consider available; and

"(B) request the cooperation and assistance of Federal departments, agencies, and instrumentalities, and such departments, agencies, and instrumentalities, are authorized to provide such cooperation and assistance.

"(2) COORDINATION.—The Council shall coordinate activities carried out under this section with the activities of the National Advisory Council on Health Professions Education under section 702 and with the activities of the Secretary under section 708. The Secretary shall, in cooperation with the Council and pursuant to the recommendations of the Council, take such steps as are practicable to eliminate deficiencies in the data base established under section 708 and shall make available in its reports such comprehensive data sets as are developed pursuant to this section.

"(i) REPORTS.—In the reports required under subsection (a), the Council shall specify its activities during the period for which the report is made."

SEC. 7. DEFINITIONS REGARDING ALLIED HEALTH.

"(a) ALLIED HEALTH PROFESSIONAL.—Section 701(13) (42 U.S.C. 292a(13)) is amended in the matter preceding subparagraph (A) by striking "means" and inserting the following: "does not include any registered nurse and otherwise means".

"(b) ALLIED HEALTH PERSONNEL.—Section 795(1) (42 U.S.C. 295h-4(1)) is amended by striking "means" and inserting the following: "does not include any registered nurse and otherwise means".

SEC. 8. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendments made by this Act shall take effect October 1, 1991, or upon the date of the enactment of this Act, whichever occurs later.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO DIVEST THE SAN CARLOS INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECT

HON. JIM KOLBE

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1991

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, along with Chairman UDALL and the other Members of the Arizona delegation, I am today introducing legislation to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to divest the San Carlos Indian irrigation project's power transmission and distribution system. Although we first introduced this legislation in April 1987, divestiture actually has been in the making for over 6 years.

The reasons for divestiture are clear. The system was built for the Gila River Indian community and the San Carlos irrigation and drainage district, who together still owe about

\$9 million for the cost of constructing the system. Both are completely dissatisfied with the management of the system by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The San Carlos Apache Tribe is similarly dissatisfied with the operation of the system. The tribe claims it has never received the benefits promised to them by Congress, and would like to operate that portion of the system that is on their reservation.

Federal Indian policy is abundantly clear that if the tribes desire to operate their own electrical systems—or any other program, for that matter—then, in the name of self-determination, they should be allowed to do so.

Further, if the tribes, rather than BIA, operate their own electrical systems, there is no reason why the BIA, whose very purpose is to serve Indians, should operate an off-reservation electrical system to serve non-Indians.

In addition, the nonreservation residents of Pinal County served by the project have repeatedly complained about unreliable service and mismanagement of the SCIP system by the BIA.

A recently completed audit of the project, the first 65 years, confirms the claims of the tribes and non-Indians. The audit makes painfully clear that the system has labored under decades old mismanagement, nonfeasance and neglect.

The legislation that I am introducing today will accomplish many important goals. First, the central Arizona communities will enjoy a significantly more reliable and certain electrical system. Second, the Department of the Interior will be rid of a system that has outgrown its original purpose. Third, the Gila River and San Carlos Apache Tribes will have the opportunity to pursue their rights to self-determination and economic self-sufficiency.

Moreover, this bill will settle debt obligations of the two principal clients of the San Carlos project: the San Carlos irrigation and drainage district and the Gila River Indian community. The money received from these debt settlements will be used to establish an environmental protection account. This account will be available to solve problems that may arise associated with the disposal of transformers or equipment which contain hazardous materials.

I would also like to say a few words about the project employees. Approximately 65 people whose jobs are related to the power system may be affected by divestiture. We pledge to make sure they are treated fairly. Their services will continue to be a valuable resource and I am confident they will have opportunities to use their abilities. We have included in the bill language that will provide a variety of post-divestiture opportunities and benefits to them. This legislation is not intended to reflect on their work. The SCIP employees are dedicated and capable professionals. The Federal Government has simply not been able to devote the necessary resources to a project that serves a different purpose than originally intended.

For over 6 years all parties involved with divestiture have worked extremely hard to respond to various concerns and issues as they arose. All interested parties have had ample opportunities to be heard. Last year, the divestiture bill that was introduced was an excellent piece of legislation. Just before the end of the

session, however, several final issues were raised by the BIA and the Office of Management and Budget. Those issues have been fairly dealt with in this year's bill. Although the process has at times been slow and tortuous, the result of years of refining, amending, and perfecting the divestiture are evident in this outstanding legislation.

I am hopeful that the bill will receive an early hearing and that a quick and successful disposition of the San Carlos irrigation project will result. The Indian population the project was designed to serve, the irrigation district, the electric consumers of eastern Pinal County, and the taxpayers of America will all be better for our efforts.

SMALL BUSINESS AND OTHERS NEED CERTAINTY UNDER SUPERFUND

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1991

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, last year, I was honored to have over 290 of my colleagues join me in proposing legislation, H.R. 4494, to clarify an area of environmental law that adversely impacts businesses of all types.

Last week I introduced new legislation—H.R. 1450—that aims to clarify the exemption in the Superfund law for secured parties, an exemption that was part of the original law in 1980. This clarification is based on a draft rule prepared by EPA, after EPA gave careful consideration to all the competing arguments of environmentalists and lenders alike. I believe EPA crafted a balance rule to accommodate those competing concerns. Action on this issue is crucial.

During the 101st Congress, the Small Business Committee held hearings to explore the impact of the current uncertainty regarding the exemption provisions on lending to small business. This uncertainty resulted from a series of court cases since 1985. This uncertainty has adversely affected the ability of otherwise good businesses to borrow funds.

Testimony from Government agencies, business community representatives, environmentalists, and bankers made clear that banks and other lending institutions are increasingly refusing loans to creditworthy small businesses that either use hazardous materials or are located in areas of possible contamination because of fears regarding potential liability generated by court action. In the continuing credit crunch in which we find ourselves, we cannot tolerate unnecessary impediments to appropriate lending.

It is noteworthy that EPA itself acknowledged that legislation might well be necessary, even if a rule were eventually promulgated, to provide certainty through statutory guidance. As previous EPA testimony indicates, the agency is itself acutely aware that the current uncertainty is impacting adversely on the ability of a range of businesses to obtain financing, even for projects directed at environmental cleanup.

One of the major motivations behind my revision of this legislation was to address what

I believe to be legitimate concerns advanced by the environmental community. This revised legislation provides important inducements for the conduct of environmental assessments; clarifies that lenders and other parties who are directly responsible for environmental damage do not escape appropriate but limited liability; precludes the use of sham trusts to evade liability; leaves in place existing protections against undue enrichment for lenders as the result of environmental cleanups; ensures that parties actually exercising the responsibilities of owner/operators cannot avail themselves inappropriately of the exemption; encourages lenders to take action to remedy environmental damage rather than walk away from their collateral; and requires lenders foreclosing on property to move diligently to dispose of that property in order to remain within the bounds of the exemption.

Mr. Speaker, I fully believe that this revised legislation optimally balances the legitimate but competing interests involved in this issue. Drawn from EPA draft language for the most part and responding to environmental concerns, this bill provides benefits for everyone—business can find financings, environmental groups can gain comfort that lenders have pressures upon them to do a good job in the environmental area, the government agencies and the private financial community can have certainty in dealing with existing and new financial arrangements, and Superfund and EPA should see benefits in terms of greater certainty and increased activity by parties in preventing discharges and acting on private cleanups.

We need legislation and we need it soon, if capital is again to flow freely to creditworthy businesses. I urge my colleagues to work for the early consideration and enactment of legislation on this issue.

The legislation follows:

H.R. 1450

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. Subsection 101(20) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601(20)) is amended—

(1) by striking the last sentence of paragraph 101(20)(A) and by inserting the following new paragraphs 101(20) (E) and (F):

“(E)(i) The term ‘owner or operator’ does not include a person who, without participating in the management of a vessel or facility, holds indicia of ownership primarily to protect his or her security interest in the vessel or facility.

“(ii) The term ‘indicia of ownership’ means any interest in a vessel or facility acquired either (I) for the purpose of securing payment of a loan or indebtedness or the performance of an obligation, including the performance of a lease obligation or (II) in the course of protecting a security interest.

“(iii) The term ‘participating in the management of a vessel or facility’ means the actual, direct, and continual or recurrent exercise of managerial control by a person over the vessel or facility in which he or she holds a security interest, which managerial control materially divests the borrower, debtor, or obligor of such control.

“(iv) The term ‘primarily to protect his or her security interest’ includes but is not limited to ownership interests acquired as a consequence of exercising rights as a secu-

ity interest holder respecting a vessel or facility, where such exercise is necessary or appropriate to protect the security interest, to preserve the value of the collateral, or to recover a loan or indebtedness or to redress an obligation secured by such interest. A person who holds indicia of ownership in a vessel or facility and who acquires title or a right to title to such property upon default under the security arrangement, or at, or in lieu of, foreclosure, shall continue to hold such indicia of ownership primarily to protect his or her security interest so long as he or she diligently is proceeding to sell or convey title or the right to title on commercially reasonable terms at the earliest possible time while preserving the property in the interim.

"(v) Actions taken by a person to foreclose, sell, or otherwise cause the transfer of the vessel or facility subject to his or her security interest, or to preserve and protect the value of such vessel or facility, or otherwise to exercise rights of a security interest holder specified in subparagraph (iv) above, or to assist the borrower, debtor, or obligor in winding down its operations or activities related to such vessel or facility shall not be deemed 'participating in the management of a vessel or facility' within the meaning of this paragraph. Completion of an environmental inspection or evaluation consistent with good commercial or customary practice by or for the use of a security holder is probative evidence that the security holder is acting to preserve and protect the vessel or facility during the time the security holder may have possession or control of such vessel or facility.

"(vi) A person who, in taking actions referred to in subparagraph (v) above respecting a vessel or facility, causes or exacerbates a release or threatened release of a hazardous substance shall be liable for the cost of such response, to the extent that the release or threatened release is attributable to the person's activities.

"(F)(i) A fiduciary or trustee who acquires ownership or control of a vessel or facility without having owned, operated or participated in the management of that vessel or facility prior to assuming ownership or control as fiduciary or trustee shall not be an owner or operator under this Act.

"(ii) A fiduciary or trustee who willfully, knowingly, or recklessly causes or exacerbates a release or threatened release of a hazardous substance shall be liable for the cost of such response, to the extent that the release or threatened release is attributable to the fiduciary's or trustee's activities.

"(iii) Nothing in this subsection shall prevent claims against the assets that constitute the estate held by the fiduciary or trustee or the filing of actions against the fiduciary or trustee in its representative capacity"; and

(b) by adding at the end of subsection 107(a) the following sentence: "The liability established by subparagraphs 101(20) (E)(vi) and (F)(i) shall be deemed to arise under this subsection."

SEC. 2. The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 is amended—

(a) by adding at the end of section 1004 the following paragraph:

"(41) The terms 'owner,' 'operator,' 'generator' and 'transporter' do not include a person who would not be an owner or operator within the meaning of paragraphs 101(20) (E) and (F) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980."; and

(b) by adding at the end of paragraph 9003(h)(9) the following sentence: "This defi-

nition shall be construed to be parallel and comparable to that specified in paragraph 101(20)(E) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980."

LEAVE CREDIT UNIONS ALONE

HON. LARRY LaROCCO

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1991

Mr. LAROCOCO. Mr. Speaker, on February 5, Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady unveiled and transmitted to Congress the long anticipated FIRREA mandated study for reform of our Nation's financial institution system. Entitled "Modernizing the Financial System: Recommendations for Safer, More Competitive Banks," this 650-page manuscript provides a broad description of the legislative proposal the administration will soon be submitting to Congress.

Included in the Treasury Secretary's recommendations for reform are suggestions that the regulatory and insurance systems under which credit unions function be overhauled. I am troubled by these suggestions, since credit unions—alone as a class of institutions—have survived and prospered despite the economic stresses which were the undoing of so many other, for profit, institutions.

I would like to align myself with remarks delivered recently by the distinguished chairman of the House Banking Subcommittee on Financial Institution Regulation, Supervision, and Insurance, Mr. ANNUNZIO of Illinois, who has pledged to offer an amendment to strike any provision for us and which unfairly changes the way credit unions and their Federal regulators do business. His message is one I closely identify with: "Leave credit unions alone."

A partial text of his remarks follow:

REMARKS OF HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

Some 20 years ago, Wright Patman, the Godfather of credit unions, said quote, "next to the church, credit unions do more good for people than any other institution." That statement is equally true today, particularly in light of the spectacular successes our troops are having in the Persian Gulf War. Many of our troops are credit union members, and I know it gives our men and women in the desert a sense of comfort to know that their credit union is helping them through some tough financial times.

For example, the Wright Patman Federal Credit Union here at the House of Representatives has waived all interest on loans to servicemen and women in the Gulf while they are on active duty. The credit union didn't have to do it, and it didn't wait for the shooting to start, but put the program in operation the day the first reservists were called up, months ago.

We have many financial problems in this country. We have a problem with the savings and loans. The banks are having problems, and the FDIC fund is nearly bankrupt and may cause the taxpayers an even bigger problem. But what we don't have is a credit union problem. The National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund is the only Federal insurance fund that is on a sound footing and in no danger of needing taxpayer help. Only a mother's arms are safer than the Credit Union Share Insurance Fund.

So guess what plan the Treasury Department has to solve our financial problems. Instead of coming up with a plan to restore the Bank Insurance Fund, the Treasury wants to tamper with the credit union fund—the only solid fund.

Next week Treasury is planning to send its financial reform package to the Congress. The Subcommittee on Financial Institutions, which I chair, will begin hearings immediately. When we vote on that legislation, I will offer an amendment to strike out any provision that unfairly changes the way credit unions and their Federal regulators do business. And I predict that my amendment will be passed overwhelmingly.

My message to those who seek to damage the credit union spirit and to make unnecessary credit union changes is simple. Leave credit unions alone.

INTRODUCTION OF THE HEALTH INSURANCE FOR THE UNEMPLOYED ACT OF 1991

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1991

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce H.R. 1492, the Health Insurance for the Unemployed Act of 1991.

Since the summer of last year, the economy of the United States has been sliding into a recession. The unemployment rate was 5.3 percent in the first half of 1990 and is projected to increase to a peak of 6.9 percent in 1991. Given this increase, an additional 2 million people will be unemployed in 1991 than in 1990. As many as 20 million people are likely to experience some period of unemployment during the year.

These national averages mask the fact that in many States, the actual unemployment situation will be much worse.

Many of these workers, and their dependents, are losing not only their income, but often also their protection against the high cost of health care—their health insurance. In the case of illness, they may face complete and total financial ruin.

Increasing numbers of unemployed will swell the ranks of the uninsured—people without health insurance. The uninsured are already placing intolerable strains on our health care system. Public hospitals and community health centers, providers that typically bear the burden of caring for the poor and uninsured, are already seeing increases in the demands for their attention. Resources that are only minimally adequate are being forced to stretch even further.

There are provisions in current law that enable people who have lost their jobs to purchase health insurance coverage from their prior employer. Known as the COBRA continuation requirements, individuals can purchase this insurance for up to 18 months for the full cost of coverage. The premium for this coverage is priced at group rates, as opposed to the more expensive individual rates.

However, the availability of this coverage offers little consolation to the long-term unemployed during a recession. The average monthly cost of family coverage under COBRA

can exceed an estimated \$400 per month, while the average monthly unemployment compensation check is only \$730.

A family may be willing to commit to this level of expense when the prospects for reemployment are good. In times of recession, families are more likely to forgo this needed coverage, husband their resources, and simply hope to stay healthy.

It is also true that many of the short-term unemployed retain some type of health coverage, usually through their spouse's employment, or through special separation benefits from their prior employer or union.

However, the probability that an unemployed person will have some form of health insurance declines as the period of unemployment lengthens. Thus, the long-term unemployed are less likely than the short-term unemployed to have any form of health insurance.

The bill I am introducing today, the Health Insurance for the Unemployed Act of 1991, would make health insurance available to the long-term unemployed.

Under this bill, individuals who qualify for extended unemployment compensation benefits would also be entitled to enroll in the Medicare Program. Enrollment could be on either an individual or family basis. Thus, each enrolled person would have coverage for the cost of hospital and physician services in the case of illness.

The individual would be required to pay a modest weekly premium that would be deducted from his or her weekly unemployment compensation check. This premium would be equal to the premium that currently applies to the part B program under Medicare on a weekly basis. In 1991, the weekly premium would be \$6.90. For approximately twice that amount, \$14.15, the individual could elect family coverage.

When using services, the covered individual would also be responsible for paying Medicare's usual deductible and coinsurance amounts.

The coverage made available under this bill would be limited to those weeks during which extended unemployment compensation benefits are paid.

It is important to recognize that the Medicare program offers the most efficient and cost-effective program for providing these important health insurance benefits.

Medicare is the most effective insurance program in the country at controlling the growth in health care costs. While the annual real increase in national health care expenditures from 1985 through 1988 in the private sector was 4.3 percent, Medicare's real costs increased by only two-thirds as fast, 2.9 percent.

Medicare also has an efficient administrative structure. Only 2.5 percent of Medicare's total costs are for administrative expenses. Private insurers typically spend between 10 and 15 percent of their costs on administration.

Mr. Speaker, under current law, very few individuals are able to qualify for extended unemployment compensation benefits. Thus, relatively few people would qualify for the health benefits proposed in this bill.

My colleague, Mr. DOWNEY, has introduced a bill, H.R. 1367, the Unemployment Insur-

ance Reform Act of 1991 that would, among other things, expand the pool of workers that would be eligible for extended unemployment compensation benefits.

I hope that the bill I am introducing today would be considered in the context of expanded availability of long-term unemployment benefits.

The proposed legislation is currently under review by the Congressional Budget Office. The bill has been drafted without the financing necessary to cover its costs. I fully anticipate that these benefits, if adopted by the Committee on Ways and Means, will be fully financed on the required pay-as-you-go basis.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill and move for its timely consideration.

A section-by-section summary of the bill follows:

SECTION-BY-SECTION SUMMARY OF THE HEALTH CARE FOR THE UNEMPLOYED ACT OF 1991

Section 1. Title

Section 2. Medicare Benefits for Individuals Receiving Certain Unemployment Benefits

The bill would amend the Federal-State Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1970 to provide that individuals receiving extended benefits under either the unemployment compensation program or trade adjustment allowances would be eligible to elect to receive Medicare coverage. These individuals could also elect family coverage which would provide Medicare benefits for their spouse and dependant children.

The coverage would apply to weeks during which the individual received extended benefits.

Individuals electing Medicare coverage would be required to pay a weekly premium. For individual coverage, the premium would be equal to the monthly Part B premium divided by 4.35, the average weeks in a month. The premium would be \$6.90 in 1991. For family coverage, the premium would be 2.07 times the individual premium, reflecting the average family size of such individuals.

The applicable premium would be deducted from the extended benefit cash payment.

The premium amounts deducted from the cash benefits would be transferred into the Hospital Insurance (HI) and Supplementary Medical Insurance (SMI) trust funds. Sixty percent of the premium amounts would go into the HI trust fund, and the remainder into the SMI trust fund.

The bill provides that the Secretary of Labor would transmit information to the Secretary of Health and Human Services regarding the individuals who elect Medicare coverage and the duration of their eligibility of such coverage.

The Secretary of Labor would enter into agreements with States to administer the enrollment in and disenrollment from Medicare of individuals who qualify for Medicare as a result of receiving extended unemployment benefits. The States would also perform certain other administrative functions relating to providing information and notice to workers regarding these health benefits.

Section 3. Medicare coverage and COBRA Continuation for Individuals receiving Extended Compensation or Trade Readjustment Allowances

The bill amends Title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for Medicare benefits to individuals receiving extended compensation or trade readjustment allowances. The benefits would be available on the same basis as for other individuals entitled to

Medicare, except that they would not be allowed to enroll in a Medicare cost or risk-contracting health maintenance organization.

The Secretary of Health and Human Services would be permitted to make adjustments in the rates of payments to hospitals and physicians to take into account the characteristics of the population enrolling as a result of the bill.

The bill amends Section 4980B of the Internal Revenue Code which provides for the so-called COBRA continuation coverage. Under COBRA coverage, individuals who lose their group health insurance coverage due to job loss and other specified reasons may purchase health insurance from their prior employer for up to 18 months at no more than 102 percent of the group rate. This bill provides that, for the purpose of determining the months of eligibility for continuation coverage under COBRA, the maximum coverage would be increased by the weeks that such individual elects coverage for Medicare under this bill.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE NEEDED TO RESTORE CONFIDENCE IN CONGRESS

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1991

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I commend to the attention of my colleagues the following editorial from the March 3 Louisville Courier-Journal which underscores the need for Congress to reform its election finance laws.

Campaign finance reform is vital to assuring that Government serves all citizens, not just monied special interests, and to restoring the faith of our citizens in the political system.

I am a proud original cosponsor of H.R. 1177, the Clean and Fair Elections Act of 1991, introduced by Representatives MIKE SYNAR and DAN GLICKMAN on February 28.

This comprehensive legislation establishes voluntary spending limits for campaigns in exchange for discounted broadcast and postal rates, special communication vouchers, and a 100 percent tax credit for small contributors.

H.R. 1177 also limits Political Action Committee (PAC) contributions to \$1,000 and limits the amount of a candidate's total treasury that can be made up from PAC contributions.

H.R. 1177 strengthens current regulations governing independent expenditures and restricts the use of soft money and bundling.

Mr. Speaker, I believe my colleagues will find this editorial interesting—if not disturbing—and I hope it serves notice that campaign finance reform should be a high priority this Congress.

AN ASSEMBLAGE OF FIXERS

It's not easy for us to quote Sen. Jesse Helms with approval. However, in his impatient remarks during the Senate Ethics Committee investigation of the Keating Five, he voiced conclusions that any reasonable citizen must share.

"I don't believe anybody would have been involved with Mr. Keating if he didn't have the ability to give other people's money away," the senator declared. That's the way it looks to many Americans.

Sen. Helms' committee colleagues, especially Democrats, tended to be more chari-

table. They reserved their only serious rebuke for Sen. Alan Cranston of California, whose "impermissible" conduct was too obvious to ignore.

He benefited most from the generosity of Charles Keating, the infamous savings-and-loan magnate who funneled \$900,000 to Cranston political causes. And the links, in time and place, between the dollars and the senator's efforts to help Mr. Keating fend off U.S. regulators were, as the committee tenderly put it, substantial.

So he faces disciplinary action, probably a reprimand, by the full Senate. The four others, who received less, but still considerable help from Mr. Keating for various political campaigns, were mildly berated for having exercised poor judgment. The committee decided that was severe enough even though two of them had been particularly aggressive in their interventions on behalf of Mr. Keating's Lincoln Savings & Loan.

The other two, though they had the sense to pull back early, still had ties to Mr. Keating (whom even the Reagan administration kept at arm's length) that ranged from close to very close. And they were a key part of the phalanx of five powerful senators who confronted a federal bank regulator—an experience that couldn't help but intimidate any bureaucrat.

Will this reassure the public that Congress is getting serious about addressing an ethical dilemma that, to some degree, burdens almost every member? Not a chance.

The Keating Five defended themselves by arguing, much as naughty children do, that, well, everybody does it. Indeed, citizens view Congress more and more as assemblage of fixers who run errands for constituents (i.e. campaign contributors). The routine exchange of access and favors for political money is a way of doing business that is hard to distinguish from organized bribery.

Yet the committee, in judging the Five, had trouble accepting the concept, pushed vehemently by Special Counsel Robert Bennett, that members bring the Senate into disrepute and erode public confidence when they even "appear" to be acting improperly.

Perhaps this humiliating affair will finally move Congress to reform election finance and adopt the kind of "appearance standard" suggested by Mr. Bennett. But don't hold your breath.

DADE PEARLS PROGRAM A SUCCESS

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN
OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, the most important and enduring lessons we learn come from our parents. When parents show their children by their own example the importance of learning, their children will not soon forget. Many mothers and fathers earnestly desire to pass on a passion for learning to their children but face difficulty in tutoring because of a language barrier. A program called Parents Encourage Achievement in Reading, Learning and Self-Esteem [PEARLS] in many Dade County elementary schools helps parents be more effective teachers of their children.

Recently, at the Fienberg Elementary School in Miami Beach, a PEARLS Program

was organized to help parents help their children with learning. In the Fienberg PEARLS Program parents meet with teachers Wednesdays and Saturdays to learn how to help their children develop test-taking skills, build self-esteem, and read and write in English. The program also encourages parents to share in additional activities with their children, such as science fair projects. The workshops are in Spanish, English, and Creole to assist Fienberg's multilingual student population. The Fienberg PEARLS Program is supported by the full faculty and many community volunteers, in particular: Rosa White, assistant principal; Dr. Menia G. Stone, principal; Corrine Thiel, Fredeswinda Torres, Bryna Berman, Linda Cage, Valerie Wilkinson, Geraldine Walton, Octavia Sumlar, Carolyn Curtiss, Ina McNeil, Nancy Mitchell, Leonora Clark, Deborah Gonzales, Deborah Markham (Ruggiero), Dr. Ed Garret, Robin Heckler, and Bernice Gold. These individuals should be noted for their contribution.

The Comstock Elementary School in Miami has had great success with its PEARLS Program now 2 years old. The program has been extremely helpful to a large number of Hispanic students and parents there. With the guidance and enthusiasm of Merwyn Levin, principal; Flor Avila, Elena Arguelles, Jean Sanders, Rosa Fernandez and a hard working faculty, the Comstock School has adapted to the needs of a student body which is 70 percent Hispanic. Mr. Levin attributes a recent increase in test scores in some grades and general academic improvement to the success of the PEARLS Program.

Mr. Speaker, I am encouraged by the success of the Parents Encourage Achievement in Reading, Learning and Self Esteem Program. This program is a testament to the importance of the family to the learning process. Mr. Speaker, as a Florida certified teacher, I know first hand that the best route to helping children with learning problems is through their parents. The PEARLS Program plays a very special role in this parent-teacher relationship by helping parents feel confident in their ability to help their children learn. I commend the participants of the PEARL Program and encourage them to continue to strengthen this vital link between teacher, child and parent.

TRIBUTE TO HUGH O'BRIAN

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1991

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a great Western star and an outstanding humanitarian, Hugh O'Brian, who on Saturday will be honored in my district with a bronze saddle on the Downtown Newhall Western Walk of Stars.

Hugh O'Brian has had a long and distinguished career that has seen him play in a wide variety of roles in movies ranging from "No Business Like Show Business" with Marilyn Monroe to "Twins" with Danny DeVito and Arnold Schwarzenegger. But he will forever be best remembered as the brave, courageous, and bold marshal of Tombstone, AZ,

Wyatt Earp, where he helped define the role of the no-nonsense Western lawman.

Now, in its ninth year, the Western Walk of Stars in Santa Clarita, CA, helps us all recall those celluloid heroes of a generation ago who helped us learn that crime did not pay, that a man's word was his bond, and that chivalry and honor were virtues to emulate. Certainly, Hugh O'Brian has earned enshrinement.

But Hugh also is a noted philanthropist, in the spirit of volunteerism that helped make America great. After a meeting with Albert Schweitzer, Hugh became a strong believer in serving humanity, especially in the area of education. That is why he established the Hugh O'Brian Youth Foundation to seek out, recognize, and reward leadership potential in high school sophomores.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring this fine actor and humanitarian as he joins the likes of John Wayne, Tex Ritter, and Dennis Weaver as stars honored for celebrating the romance of the Old West.

ROSEMARY JACKSON'S COMMUNITY SERVICE

HON. GUS YATRON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1991

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a woman who is truly a credit to the community of Reading, PA. I am speaking of Ms. Rosemary Jackson, who is being honored by the National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Development. Ms. Jackson has dedicated 30 years of her life to Reading and in so doing has played a major role in various facets of the community. She has provided outstanding service and leadership to health, social work, cultural, religious, and outreach organizations and programs. Through her dedication, she has served as an exemplary member of the Reading community.

In reviewing Ms. Jackson's community activities, a common thread seems to run through them—an interest in health, be it physical or mental health. She has volunteered her expertise in nursing to organizations such as the American Red Cross, Community General Hospital, and Partakes of Drug Programs. Her contributions to these vital organizations were by no means small ones. During her service to the American Red Cross, Ms. Jackson received the First Nurse's pin for 1,000 hours of service. In addition, she dedicated 15 years to the Community General Hospital as a volunteer. Currently, as the institutional coordinator for the Alanon drug program, she is actively involved in organizing drug-related programs in the Reading area. Throughout these years of service, Ms. Jackson has also provided much support to programs helping women in crisis, the displaced, and the needy. Furthermore, her involvement and leadership in the church has remained constant. And this is only a sample of Ms. Jackson's outstanding devotion to the community.

Mr. Speaker, Ms. Jackson has brought inspiration, leadership, and guidance to the

Reading community, and she epitomizes the essence of civic and community service. It is only fitting that she be recognized for her contributions. Indeed, it is an honor and a privilege to thank and commend Ms. Jackson on the House floor for her outstanding service.

ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL AUXILIARY AND THE NEW WORLD SCHOOL OF THE ARTS

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, The St. Francis Hospital Auxiliary held their annual fundraising luncheon on Friday, March 8, featuring the New World Connection from the New World School of the Arts. The St. Francis Hospital Auxiliary has long played a supporting role in the success of St. Francis Hospital which earlier this year celebrated its 65th year of service. The New World Connection from the New World School of Arts is a touring musical theater group which is part of an exciting magnet school program in Miami that promotes the arts in education.

The St. Francis Hospital Auxiliary has dedicated itself to actively supporting the important work of the St. Francis Hospital. The auxiliary has initiated a dynamic scholarship program to encourage hospital staff to seek additional degree in health service and administration. This program was formed in honor of Sister Margaret McManus, the distinguished president of the hospital for 17 years. The auxiliary has also made a significant contribution to the new obstetrics ward.

The auxiliary benefits from the leadership of: Robert Jackson, president; Marilyn Charles, vice president; Helen Kurtz, recording; William Altszayler, Estelle Antiles, Bernadette Cunningham, Beatrice Donato, Susan Dunn, Patrick R. Garret, Eleanor Glassman, Dorothy Goldwasser, Florence Jubelirer, Marijo Kinney, Eleanor Lombardi, and Jan Valdesuso.

The New World Connection is a model for the promotion of the arts through the magnet school program in the Dade County schools. The New World Connection is a touring, music theater group led by choreographer, Clay James; production manager, Paula Wane; and musical director, Vic Glaser.

The New World School of the Arts itself is part of the public school system in Dade County. The student body is selected by audition to take part in the school's unique curriculum of the arts and tradition academics. Presently, the school is open to students from grade 10 through the junior year in college.

Beginning in the fall of 1991, the school will offer its program to students grade 9 through a bachelor's degree in fine arts. Under the creative leadership of Theater Director Jorge Gurera, Principal Mandy Offerel and Provost Richard Klein, the New World School of the Arts promises to continue its contribution to the arts and education in Dade County, FL.

These two very different groups in south Florida have in common the pursuit of excellence, one in health care the other in education. The "Sing Into Spring" event sponsored

by the St. Francis Hospital Auxiliary helps us to see both diversity and commitment to community in south Florida. I am proud to have the St. Francis Hospital Auxiliary and the New World School of the Arts in my congressional district and I encourage them to continue in their unique contributions to society.

JIM HANLEY RETIRES FROM UPS

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1991

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I want to pay tribute today to Jim Hanley, who retired from United Parcel Service in January after 34 years with the company. His career has been marked by loyalty, achievement, and professionalism.

Jim Hanley began his UPS career in 1957 in the Metro New York district as a return clerk. In traditional UPS fashion, he worked his way up the corporate ladder, working also in international assignments for the company in Canada and Germany.

In 1978, Jim was promoted to Nebraska district manager, and continued to be assigned to larger districts, in the west Carolinas, Atlantic region, and finally in February 1983, to metro D.C., based in Burtonsville.

Jim Hanley's years at UPS were marked by his contribution to transportation innovation and efficiency. I've personally worked with Jim on matters beneficial to Maryland, and I join his friends and colleagues in saying that I am sorry to see him go.

Nevertheless, Jim and his wife Diane, who live in Annapolis, MD, will enjoy the benefits of his dedication to the company in the future, and I and all his friends at UPS wish him and his extended family the best of health and happiness in his retirement.

UNFAIR FICA TAX PROVISION

HON. BYRON L. DORGAN

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1991

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation to correct an unfair FICA tax provision that requires some employers to pay FICA taxes on income their employees receive from customers in the form of cash tips.

In 1987, Congress expanded the FICA tax base by requiring employers to pay FICA taxes on the cash tips received by their employees even though the income did not come from the employer. This was, I feel, a mistake. I do not believe that Congress fully understood the adverse consequences of that 1987 decision, and I believe it should be reconsidered.

Right now, employers must treat tips as wages for tax purposes, and pay FICA taxes on all tips earned by their employees. Yet, the Federal Government says to these same businesses—typically a small restaurant—that they can only consider a portion of their employee's tip income as wages for purpose of meeting

the minimum wage requirements. As I understand it, the Federal Government tells these businesses that only 50 percent of the minimum wage amount in tips can be called wages for purposes of computing the minimum wage.

I do not think that the Federal Government can have it both ways. It needs to treat tip income the same way for minimum wage purposes as it does for FICA tax purposes. My legislation would do that. Specifically, it would provide that employers pay FICA taxes on all tips that are considered wages for purposes of the minimum wage requirement but that they not be forced to pay FICA taxes on tips above that amount.

We need to remember that tip income is income that passes between a customer and an employee, and the employer has nothing to do with it. Tips are gratuities paid for a service, and Congress has traditionally resisted treating all tips as wages precisely because it was felt tips are not wage income in the traditional sense.

This change in the FICA tax treatment of tips has had a significant impact on a lot of small restaurants in North Dakota and around the country. I think we ought to change this unfair law.

A copy of the bill follows:

H.R. 1472

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. RESTORATION OF PRIOR LAW WITH RESPECT TO APPLICATION OF EMPLOYER SOCIAL SECURITY TAX TO CASH TIPS.

(a) GENERAL RULE.—Subsection (q) of section 3121 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to tips included for both employer and employee taxes) is amended—

(1) by striking "BOTH EMPLOYEE AND EMPLOYER TAXES" in the heading and inserting "EMPLOYEE TAXES";

(2) by inserting "other than for purposes of the taxes imposed by section 3111" after "this chapter";

(3) by striking all that follows "such employment" in the first sentence and inserting a period, and

(4) by striking all that follows "at the time received" and inserting a period.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Subsections (a) and (b) of section 3111 of such Code are each amended by inserting "and (t)" after "section 3121(a)".

(2) Section 3121 of such Code is amended by inserting after subsection (s) the following new subsection:

"(t) SPECIAL RULE FOR DETERMINING WAGES SUBJECT TO EMPLOYER TAX IN CASE OF CERTAIN EMPLOYERS WHOSE EMPLOYEES RECEIVE INCOME FROM TIPS.—If the wages paid by an employer with respect to employment during any month of an individual who (for services performed in connection with such employment) receives tips which constitute wages, and to which section 3102(a) applies, are less than the total amount which would be payable (with respect to such employment) at the minimum wage rate applicable to such individual under section 6(a)(1) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (determined without regard to section 3(m) of such Act), the wages so paid shall be deemed for purposes of section 3111 to be equal to such amount."

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply with respect

to tips received (and wages paid) after December 31, 1991.

A TRIBUTE TO BISHOP RAYMOND J. VONESH ON THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS ORDINATION

HON. GEORGE E. SANGMEISTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1991

Mr. SANGMEISTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Bishop Raymond J. Vonesh, auxiliary bishop of Joliet, IL, who will be celebrating the 50th anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood on May 3, 1991.

Bishop Vonesh was ordained a priest on May 3, 1941, and served as an assistant at Sacred Heart Church and Holy Name Cathedral in Chicago. Upon completion of a canon law degree in Rome, he worked at the Chicago Tribunal. In addition, Bishop Vonesh spent 11 years as procurator of St. Mary of the Lake Seminary in Mundelein, IL.

After the passing of the first bishop of Joliet, Father Vonesh was sent by the Chicago Archdiocese to assist the new bishop. It has been Joliet's good fortune that Father Vonesh has remained there.

Father Vonesh became Bishop Vonesh on April 3, 1968, when he was ordained auxiliary bishop of Joliet. Among his many responsibilities, the bishop serves as vicar general for the diocese, episcopal vicar for the permanent diaconate and episcopal vicar for the Hispanic ministry.

Mr. Speaker, Bishop Vonesh is to be commended for 50 years of devoted service to the spiritual needs of his fellow man. I congratulate him on this important milestone and wish him many more happy and productive years in the priesthood.

FAIRNESS IN THE U.S. TAX COURT FOR THE AVERAGE TAXPAYER

HON. LEON E. PANETTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1991

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I am today reintroducing legislation to permit certified public accountants and enrolled agents to practice before the U.S. Tax Court in small tax cases without taking the stringent examination now required of them. This measure was adopted by the House as part of H.R. 3838, the Tax Reform Act of 1986, and H.R. 4170, the Tax Reform Act of 1984. In both instances, however, it was removed from the final bill by the House-Senate conference committee.

This legislation is needed to provide fairness to taxpayers who have disputes with the Internal Revenue Service in cases involving \$10,000 or less. Current law denies them an opportunity for the least expensive, most effective possible representation before the Tax Court in these cases.

In determining who may practice before the Tax Court, the court is prevented by current law from denying admission to any individual

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on account of his "failure to be a member of any profession or calling." However, the law does not prevent the court from establishing rules making it more difficult for members of a particular profession to qualify.

The Tax Court has established separate qualifying rules for attorneys and nonattorneys. Attorneys qualify for practice through a relatively simple procedure which does not require that they show any particular knowledge of tax law and procedures. But nonattorneys, including certified public accountants and enrolled agents authorized to practice before the IRS, must take a difficult written examination which emphasizes court procedures as well as tax law. How difficult is this test? Generally, fewer than 10 percent of those who take the test are able to pass it.

For large tax cases, it makes sense to require a knowledge of both tax law and courtroom procedures for practice before the Tax Court. While CPA's and enrolled agents have proven their knowledge of tax law in order to qualify for their particular licenses, they have not had to display any knowledge of courtroom procedures, and such knowledge could be crucial to their ability to represent clients.

But small tax cases, those involving amounts of under \$10,000, are different. Section 7563 of the Internal Revenue Code establishes a less formal procedure for the handling of these cases. Normal court procedures are discarded, and an effort is made to air the facts of the case in a direct, informal manner. The court tries cases under section 7563 only at the request of the taxpayer.

In cases tried under this informal process, there is no need for knowledge of courtroom procedures. Yet CPA's and enrolled agents, who have a demonstrated knowledge of tax law, still may not represent clients in these cases unless they have demonstrated, through the written examination, extensive knowledge of those procedures.

It is the taxpayer who is hurt most by this restriction. Most taxpayers who obtain outside assistance for preparation of income tax returns employ CPA's or enrolled agents. But if they become involved in a dispute with the IRS, they must hire an attorney to take their case before the Tax Court or find one of the few nonattorneys who have qualified to practice.

In small cases, it is very costly for the taxpayer to hire an attorney who is unfamiliar with the case and must be paid to catch up on the details. But the fact is that most attorneys are not even interested in representing taxpayers in small tax cases. The result is that many smaller taxpayers are unable to gain representation. And many who do obtain representation hold up the work of the Tax Court because their attorney or other representative is not familiar with their case. Neither of these results is acceptable.

Enabling the taxpayer to employ the individual who helped prepare his return would not only make it easier for taxpayers to exercise their rights but also greatly expedite many small cases before the Tax Court. And this is increasingly important as the backup of cases before the court remains severe.

This legislation would promote both fairness and efficiency in small cases before the Tax

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Court. I hope my colleagues will join me in supporting it.

Following is the text of my legislation:

H.R. 1485

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) section 7463 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to disputes involving \$10,000 in tax or less) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(g) REPRESENTATION OF TAXPAYER.—In any case in which the proceedings are conducted under this section, any person who is—

"(1) a certified public accountant, or
 "(2) an enrolled agent authorized to practice before the Internal Revenue Service, shall be allowed to represent the taxpayer."
 (b) The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

LEGAL AND ETHICAL ISSUES RAISED BY THE HUMAN GENOME PROJECT

HON. MICHAEL A. ANDREWS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1991

Mr. ANDREWS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, George Bernard Shaw once said: "Science is always wrong. It never solves a problem without creating 10 more." With every major scientific advance, there are problems for society to face. The human genome project is no different. It puts many legal and ethical problems foremost in our minds, but I believe these problems are opportunities, not obstacles.

The human genome project will give us a complete understanding of the human genetic makeup. The possible applications of this ability are endless.

For example, we will be able to complete a genetic profile on every person at birth. Such information will have to be protected. New privacy laws will have to be enacted. Access to genetic profiles will have to be defined.

At the same time, we have a great opportunity. We could use a national database on genetic profiles to fight crime more successfully. With the smallest sample of cells found in connection with a crime, detectives could get positive identification of the criminal.

Another application of genetic profiles will be to prediagnose and treat genetic diseases. This application raises the concern that genetic testing might be unfairly used to deny health benefits and jobs. We must enact laws to prevent discrimination based on genetic profiles.

But we also have an opportunity to create a health care system in which no one is denied access to health care because of their medical condition. This problem exists with our current health care system and will get worse as genetic profiles become commonplace.

We have a similar problem with genetic testing prior to birth. Screening for genetic diseases occurs today and will become more sophisticated as our knowledge increases. The problem here is to prevent selection for the wrong reasons. We cannot allow births to be avoided due to the sex of the child.

Genetic screening may cause the most difficult of the challenges of the human genome project. But the opportunity here is tremendous. We are holding looking at the possibility of ridding the world of all genetic diseases.

It is important to remember that we face all of these issues even without the human genome project. Genetic testing and monitoring are now in use. A study by the Office of Technology Assessment turned up several U.S. companies that perform regular genetic testing on their employees. The human genome project will simply expand the detection of genetic abnormalities and lower the cost of doing so.

Due to this prospect, some Members of Congress have put the burden of addressing the legal and ethical issues on the human genome project. Many legal experts throughout the country have begun to help with this task. But these same Members of Congress have also used these problems to argue for a lower level of funding for the human genome.

Last year, the administration requested \$108 million for the human genome project. Congress appropriated \$88 million after a debate over the same ethical issues discussed at this conference.

We cannot allow anxiety over the future to break the promise of scientific progress. Congress should not peg the pace of the project to our progress in resolving the many legal and ethical issues. There is no test that we can apply to determine how well we have answered these problems.

The pace of funding should be set by what is scientifically and fiscally feasible. I plan to continue my support for administration's request for full funding.

The promise of the human genome project should be enough to move us forward as fast as possible. The possibilities are limited only by our imagination: It could unlock the mysteries of the 4,000 genetic diseases that afflict humans like sickle cell anemia, hemophilia, and cystic fibrosis. It could create thousands of new pharmaceutical products for treating these diseases. It could start a new field of gene therapy to cure blood diseases and other illnesses that have a genetic component. It could teach us to adapt our diet, environment, and medication to make up for genetic weaknesses.

What we learn from the human genome can be transferred to plant and animal biology. A 1987 Conference on Research Bottlenecks for Commercialization of Plant Technology in Austin, TX, discussed this issue. They found that the lack of basic knowledge of identifying cloned genes for desirable traits in plants has hindered progress.

Some genes for herbicide, virus, and insect resistance have been identified through current research. The human genome project will give us a comprehensive method for genome research in agriculture.

Put simply, the human genome project will give us control of our own destiny. This is the course of science.

Sir William Osler, the father of the modern medical education, stated: "The future belongs to science. More and more science will control the destinies of nations."

The economy of the United States will increasingly depend on biotechnology. One by

one, we have watched the pillars of our economy fall: the steel industry, the auto industry, the electronics industry, the energy industry.

Biotechnology and biomedical research are areas where the United States has a clear lead. All the major biotechnology products on the market today were developed in the United States. Here in Houston, the Texas Medical Center is our largest employer.

We do not have to look far for competition. The Japanese, for example, have developed a number of economic development programs to try to overcome the United States. One of their advantages is a patent system that makes it difficult, if not impossible, to get patent protection. The application process is lengthy and crowded with obstacles.

This year, Congress will consider legislation, which I support, to clarify patent protection for biotechnology products. This protection can then be used to keep foreign products out of U.S. markets when they violate our patents.

In addition, I expect that the Japanese patent system will come under scrutiny through an international effort to harmonize patent protection laws.

International competition has often spurred the United States into action on major scientific endeavors: Sputnik caused us to put a man on the Moon. World War II brought about the Manhattan project in Los Alamos.

No one knows exactly where the human genome project will lead us. The possibilities are exciting. I have no doubt that our country's leadership is ready and able to meet the challenges that the human genome project puts to us.

HONORING HAROLD EARL YOUNG, SR.

HON. BOB McEWEN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1991

Mr. McEWEN. Mr. Speaker, it is with great appreciation that I rise today to honor Harold Earl Young, Sr., who on April 13, 1991, will be 90 years old.

Harold was born in Portsmouth, OH, where he was taught the virtue of hard work, the spirit of voluntarism, and the value of life. His mother, Elizabeth Young, died when Harold was just 9 years old. He then lived with his grandmother, Margaret Hanes Young, until her death 7 years later.

Over the course of his life, Harold has given unselfishly of himself. He supported his family without relying on others or the government by working many jobs like hanging wall paper, painting homes, working on furnaces, and so on.

At the age of 15, and already employed at a garage, Harold was recognized as a hero. The Portsmouth Times reported:

Although almost exhausted from a long and tiresome swim across the Ohio river, Harold Young 15, Lawson street, without regard for his own safety, bravely (went) to the rescue of Russell Soles, 16, son of Edward Little, Mound street, and saved this boy from drowning.

A year later, Harold was in the news again. This time the story is documented as follows:

Harold Young, age 16, who is employed in W.J. Patton's Eleventh street garage proved himself a genuine hero Sunday when at the risk of losing his own life, he saved the lives of four companions.

Those whom he rescued from drowning in the Ohio River near the dykes are Melvin Huffman aged 15, Sixth street, Clifford Bear, aged 14, High street, Russell Soles, aged 17, Mound street, and Elmer Dolmatch, aged 18, Robinson Avenue.

Clifford Bear gave out while swimming in deep water and Young quickly realized his danger and swam out to him and then swam to shore with him. Melvin Huffman then gave out from sheer excitement and after going down once he was rescued by Young who remained cool under most extraordinary circumstances. After these two boys were rescued Elmer Dolmatch lost his strength and he too was going down the second time when rescued by Young, whose strength did not fail him despite the fact that Dolmatch kicked him in the stomach while he was being taken to shore. Young then started after Russell Soles who became excited and could not swim any farther and when he got into deep water near the shore a boat came along and assisted Young and Dolmatch to the shore.

Persons who witnessed Young's remarkable feat claim that he is entitled to a Carnegie Medal.

Today, I am happy to report that Harold is still active around his home, working in his garden, and getting his daily exercise by walking to the local parts store and gas station. Harold's hobbies have included painting, wood carving, and solitaire. On most holidays, he travels to Hamilton, OH, to work at his son's nursery, Young's Greenhouse. While he is there he enjoys talking to the customers and advising them on plant care.

Harold married Gladys Marie Clark on September 16, 1922. Gladys was born March 28, 1902 on Blue Run Road in Lucasville. She died on March 3, 1974.

Harold attended the Manly Methodist Church in Portsmouth as a child. He later became a member of the United Brethren Church in Lucasville, and was the superintendent for several years.

Harold's family is very proud of their father, grandfather, and great grandfather. His 10 children include Bessie (Ketter), Bettie, Harold Earl, Jr., James Arthur, Elizabeth Loretta (Coles), David Richard, Margaret Ann (Theiss), John Edward, Joseph, (deceased), and Frank Ernest. He has 17 grandchildren, 16 living and 1 deceased, and 14 great grandchildren.

Harold has served his community with dedication and integrity throughout his lifetime. His tireless spirit and giving heart know no bounds. My dear colleagues, I ask you to join me, and the many friends of Harold Earl Young, Sr., in extending sincere congratulations and gratitude to a person so very much appreciated throughout his community, for giving so much to so many. May he be an example to the rest of us.

A CALL FOR TOUGHER LAWS FOR CRIMES AGAINST THE ELDERLY

HON. JAMES H. BILBRAY

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1991

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my esteemed colleague from Nevada, the Honorable Senator HARRY REID, and his outstanding work and devotion to the seniors in our State. Senator REID has been investigating crimes against the elderly and has been searching for ways to improve safety on the streets for our senior citizens. He is determined to strengthen the enforcement for those who commit crimes against our most susceptible citizens. Senator REID also has the support of a very important senior organization in Nevada called SCAN—Senior Cooperative Alert Network—and therefore, Mr. Speaker, I ask that this article in the SCAN newsletter be included in the RECORD today.

The article follows:

SCAN CALLS FOR TOUGH NATIONAL LAWS FOR CRIMES AGAINST THE ELDERLY

On October 2, 1990, a SCAN member was viciously attacked at 11:30 a.m. at a grocery store one mile from her home. The victim is 73 years old and weighs 125 pounds. Her attacker was between 18 and 19 years old and weighed 175 to 200 pounds. He stuck a gun in the victim's side, pulled her out of the car and slammed her onto the pavement.

She sustained a severely crushed left leg, requiring four hours of surgery, ten days in a general hospital and twenty days in a rehabilitation hospital. She is still undergoing out-patient therapy and cannot put any weight on her leg.

And, she is damn mad! The Police Chief explained "how things are" and expressed his regret for her injuries. Yet, no one has been arrested, though there were fingerprints all over her car. She must pay the hospital and medical costs, and she will suffer the consequences of this attack for the rest of her life.

IT'S TIME TO FIGHT BACK!

Senator Harry Reid of Nevada, a member of the Senate Select Committee on Aging, conducted hearings in Las Vegas and Reno, Nevada in August of 1990. The title of the widely publicized hearings was "Crimes Against the Elderly: Let's Fight Back."

SCAN has learned that the Senator is completing research, working with the FBI and other law enforcement agencies and will be introducing a bill in the Senate in late January or early February.

SENIORS MUST SEE THAT TOUGH LAWS ARE PASSED

Those of us who fought for Repeal of the Medicare Catastrophic Act know that there are many Congressmen and Senators concerned about Seniors, especially in the area of crime against Seniors. You must work with your Congressmen to see that legislation is introduced in the House of Representatives and you must contact your Senators and inform them of the work of Senator Reid and let them know that you want tough, national laws passed.

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PRICE FIXING PREVENTION ACT OF 1991

HON. JACK BROOKS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1991

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Price Fixing Prevention Act of 1991 to end increasing confusion in the Federal courts over the proper substantive and evidentiary standards to be applied in antitrust cases where a manufacturer conspires with a dealer to drive a rival dealer out of business because of that rival's competitive pricing policies.

The retail sector of the American economy is without parallel in the world. From full service to highly innovative discount stores, the American consumer is presented with the widest selection of goods and services at the lowest prices. Without the vigorous pull of competition, however, the number and diversity of retail sources would diminish rapidly, ultimately driving up prices for nearly all consumer goods. For this reason, the antitrust laws were designed to protect against all conspiracies aimed at driving competitors out of the marketplace.

But striking out against such conspiracies has been severely hampered because of two developments: The first involves the continuing failure—even refusal—of the antitrust enforcement agencies to bring vertical price fixing cases in the past 10 years. In fact, it was only through congressional action that we have been able to bar efforts by the Department of Justice to intervene in behalf of defendants charged with price fixing. We can no longer harbor any illusion that public enforcement alone will be a factor in deterring or punishing such conspiracies.

Without public enforcement of the antitrust laws, we can only rely on private enforcement by individuals injured in their business or property. And yet, even the private remedy has been put at risk by two cases decided by the Supreme Court. In *Monsanto versus Spray-Rite Corp.* and in *Business Electronics versus Sharp Electronics*, the Court made statements that have now created uncertainty about the proper substantive and evidentiary standards to be applied in cases involving the termination of a dealer as a result of a vertical price fixing conspiracy. In the wake of these decisions, a number of lower courts have erected procedural and substantive barriers which may have prevented many meritorious cases from even reaching the jury.

As the ultimate antitrust policymaker, Congress should now put an end to confusion and clarify precisely what its policy views are in this area. The Price Fixing Prevention Act of 1991 thus has two major provisions: First, it clarifies that if sufficient causation for a Sherman Act section 1 claim is shown by the plaintiff, then an inference of illegal concerted action is raised; and a jury will decide whether the antitrust laws have been violated. Where these requirements are not met, a defendant's ability to obtain a grant of summary disposition under the Federal rules of civil procedure remains unaffected. Second, the bill states plainly that resale price maintenance in all its various

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ious forms, other than a maximum price, is illegal per se under the antitrust laws.

The legislation that I am introducing today is identical to a predecessor bill in the 101st Congress, which I sponsored and which this body passed. It is my hope that we may move quickly forward with this legislation so that the bill will reach the President early this Congress. It is quite clear to me that without action by Congress, vertical price fixing will become an increasingly familiar business practice in the marketplace. That would be a disastrous result for the American consumer as well as the general economy, which in times of recession urgently needs the stimulus of consumer spending made possible by discount stores.

I urge you to join with me in supporting this most important legislative effort.

A TRIBUTE TO COL. DONALD W. KLOVSTAD

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1991

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Col. Donald W. Klovstad who will depart from McClellan AFB, CA, on March 30, 1991. He has served as the associated director of financial management, Sacramento Air Logistics Center. His new position is chief of quality for the Air Force.

Colonel Klovstad was born on November 1, 1946, in Fort Worth, TX, and graduated from Castleberry High School in 1964. He completed studies at Oklahoma State University in January 1969, graduating with a bachelor of science degree in marketing.

After receiving his commission through the ROTC program, he assumed duties as a supply officer and had various assignments with the Pacific Air Force and Tactical Air Command, including tours at Ching Chang Kang AFB, Taiwan, and Langley AFB, VA. In 1974, he attended the Air Force Institute of Technology, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH, and graduated with a master of science degree in Logistics. He then became the logistics advisor to the deputy chief of staff for civil engineering, Alaskan Air Command, Elmendorf, AK, from 1975 to 1978. He spent another 2 years at Elmendorf as director of logistics for the 531st Air Control and Warning Group, supporting 13 remote radar stations throughout the State.

Colonel Klovstad entered the Education with Industry Program in 1979, spending a year working with Montgomery Ward in Chicago, IL. In 1980, he took an assignment at Air Force headquarters as acting officer for supply policy where he was the program manager for the development and funding of the European distribution system and the acquisition of the C-23A aircraft. In 1983, he became the HQ USAF congressional liaison. From 1986 to 1987, he served as the commander, 8th Supply Squadron, Kunsan AB, Korea, supporting the F-16 aircraft. The 8th Supply Squadron was selected as Best in PACAF in 1987.

Colonel Klovstad's assignments at SM-ALC include serving as chief of logistics research

and systems division in the plans and programs directorate, system program manager for communications electronics, and resources management division chief in the material management directorate. During his most recent assignment, he was involved in the design and implementation of SM-ALC's reorganization. Colonel Klovstad was responsible for the creation of a directorate which coordinates policy, guidance, and procedures for the product directorates and other key organizations. This directorate is responsible for the center's plans and programs, budget, and resources, including land, facilities, and manpower.

Colonel Klovstad's achievements and devotion to the Sacramento community extend beyond his work at the base. He has been involved in a multitude of studies and action groups which were designed to assess and mitigate the impact of any force reduction at McClellan. He had made it his personal goal to limit the negative effects to the Sacramento area of a reduced base population and still ensure that the Air Force mission is accomplished.

Colonel Klovstad is a graduate of Squadron Officers' School and Air Command and Staff College, both located at Maxwell AFB, AL, and the Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Fort McNair, Washington, DC. His military awards and decorations include: The Meritorious Service Medal with Four Oak Leaf Clusters; the Air Force Commendation Medal; the National Defense Service Medal; the Vietnam Service Medal, and the Vietnam Campaign Medal. Colonel Klovstad was "NORAD Officer of the Year, and twice he was selected as the Air Force Outstanding Supply Officer of the Year. He is married to the former Frances Sinclair Cumming of Hampton, VA. They have one daughter, Martha, 13, and have lived in Sacramento, CA, for the past 4 years.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues will join with me today in expressing our sincere appreciation and praise to Col. Donald W. Klovstad on the occasion of his new assignment. I have known and worked with Don for over 10 years. His devotion, skills, and extraordinary contributions to the public sector and the mission of the U.S. Air Force are a shining example to all in our country's military service. In addition, I would like to personally extend my best wishes to Colonel Klovstad and his wife, Frances in the years to come.

INTRODUCTION OF THE PIPELINE SAFETY ACT OF 1991

HON. PHILIP R. SHARP

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1991

Mr. SHARP. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce the Pipeline Safety Act of 1991. This legislation reauthorizes and expands the two pipeline safety acts, the Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 1968, and the Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Safety Act of 1979. The pipeline safety program has significantly improved in recent years, in part as a result of legislation we have passed, and this bill will continue that progress.

Just 2 days ago we saw an example of why this legislation is needed. The anchor of an oil

tanker apparently ruptured an underwater pipeline, spilling over 500 barrels of oil into Santa Monica Bay. This bill will, among other things, reduce the risk of offshore pipeline accidents. It will ensure that pipelines such as the one in Santa Monica Bay will be subject to reporting and inspection requirements as well as safety standards.

Previous accidents, involving both gas and liquids, have resulted in loss of life as well as environmental damage. The bill therefore strengthens and expands the coverage of reporting, inspection, and other safety requirements already in the law.

The bill requires the Department of Transportation and the pipeline industry to do more to prevent pipeline accidents. It sets some ambitious safety goals and gives DOT a fair amount of discretion in how to implement those goals. It also gives the DOT additional resources to do the job well. Since the Pipeline Safety Program has been and will continue to be funded through user fees, this will not affect the budget deficit.

The bill reflects a significant number of lessons learned from the current DOT program, from accidents, including the recent one in Santa Monica Bay, from recommendations of the National Transportation Safety Board, from regulated industry, and other Members of Congress. The bill already represents a significant effort to compromise among the various interested parties. I believe it is a reasonable bill which can form the basis of a consensus on this important program.

The current Pipeline Safety Program authorization expires in October. I intend to work closely with other members of the Energy and Commerce Committee, and with the Committee on Transportation and Public Works, with whom we share jurisdiction over this legislation, as well as our counterparts in the Senate, to pass this bill well before then.

A summary follows:

SUMMARY OF THE PIPELINE SAFETY ACT OF 1991

Section 1. Short Title.

The Short Title of the bill is the Pipeline Safety Act of 1991.

Section 2. Environmental Protection.

This section expands DOT's authority to include environmental protection as a responsibility under the two pipeline safety acts. Historically, DOT has issued safety regulations to prevent damage to property or threats to human life. This section requires DOT to include protection of the environment as an objective when administering the two pipeline safety acts.

This section does not expand DOT's responsibility into those areas of environmental protection that are the responsibility of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), the states or the Corps of Engineers.

Section 3. Environmentally Sensitive and High-Density Population Areas.

This section requires the identification of all natural gas pipelines subject to the NGPSA which pass through areas with a high population density. These pipelines must be included in the pipeline inventory. The bill assumes that DOT will simply use the existing class location definitions of high density population areas. The section recognizes that rural gathering lines by their very definition cannot be located in high population density areas.

The section also requires the identification of all hazardous liquid pipelines which pass

through areas with a high population density. These pipelines must be included in the pipeline inventory. The bill assumes that DOT will use a definition similar to the class location used in the gas regulations.

The section also requires the identification of all hazardous liquid pipelines, including all gathering lines, that are located in environmentally sensitive areas. The Secretary of Transportation is required to issue regulations for identifying these areas. The intent of this section is to identify all liquid pipelines which pass through an area where a leak of oil could severely damage the environment.

This section recognizes that pipelines, other than oil pipelines, are regulated under the HLPSSA and clearly allows DOT to issue different regulations for pipelines that carry substances other than oil.

Section 4. Increased Inspection Requirements.

This section requires the use of smart pigs in all pipelines identified in section 3, unless smart pigs cannot physically operate in such lines or other methods of inspection can provide an equivalent level of safety. This section establishes the smart pig as the minimum level of inspection required for all pipelines that are located in a high density population area of liquid lines that are in an environmentally sensitive area.

Section 5. Excess Flow Valves.

This section requires the Secretary of Transportation to issue regulations requiring the installation of excess flow valves in new or rebuilt natural gas distribution systems. This section will be eliminated if DOT completes its pending rulemaking related to the issue.

Section 6. Technical Pipeline Safety Standards Committees.

This section requires the appointment of individuals with a background in environmental protection to the Pipeline Safety Standards Committees.

Section 7. Operator Training.

This section mandates the DOT issue minimum operator training requirement for all pipeline operators. Again, recognizing that DOT is in the process of developing a rule on operator training, this section may require modification or deletion.

Section 8. Low Internal Stress Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Facilities.

This section eliminates the blanket exemption from regulation of all pipelines operating at low stress (20% or less SMYS). The Secretary could continue to exempt some low stress lines on the basis of other conditions.

Section 9. User Fees.

This section modifies the consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 to allow DOT to charge a User Fee for pipeline facilities not in operation but still requiring DOT resources.

Section 10. Pipeline Facility Inspection Amendments.

This section expands existing requirements to inspect for proper burial all pipelines and to report and mark any hazardous conditions that now apply only in the Gulf of Mexico to include all off-shore pipelines and pipelines in navigable waterways, such as rivers. It also makes it clear that underwater pipelines that connect ships to onshore facilities are subject to the Pipeline Safety Act.

Section 11. Gathering Lines.

This section requires the Secretary to define by rule the term gathering line, and to define a class of gathering lines that warrant increased safety regulation.

Section 12. Revised Reporting Requirements.

This section raises the level of damage by a pipeline operator which must be reported from \$5,000 to an amount determined by the Secretary (of Transportation).

Section 13. Underground Storage Tanks.

Underground storage tanks which are part of a pipeline facility are currently exempt from certain provisions of the Solid Waste Disposal Act. This section narrows the exemption.

Section 14. Authorization of Appropriations.

Appropriations are authorized for three years.

Section 15. Table of Contents for the NGPSA.

This is a purely technical amendment.

COMPUTERS, AND A SEALED ROOM IN ISRAEL

HON. NORMAN F. LENT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1991

Mr. LENT. Mr. Speaker, at the request of a constituent, Mr. J. James Plessler of Hicksville, NY, I am submitting the following two articles for insertion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

[From the New York Times, Feb. 17, 1991]

COMPUTERS, AND A SEALED ROOM IN ISRAEL (By Brian Silver)

Tonight I am sitting in a sealed room in Haifa, Israel, thinking about the Department of Commerce in Washington. I hope the plastic sheets that cover the windows and the masking tape that seals the door of my room will hold back the as-yet-to-materialize clouds of never gas and toxins that Iraq's President Saddam Hussein has promised to send us.

This evening I heard the roar of Patriot missiles followed by a wall-shaking blast as a Scud disintegrated over a nearby wadi. The Scuds are not too accurate—plus or minus a couple of miles is considered fine. Not that the Iraqis lack high technology. They might even have access to a Cray supercomputer, something my university does not have—and why I am now mulling the Commerce Department.

Despite our attempts to purchase one, no Israeli university has a Cray supercomputer, a common resource in American and European universities.

Two years ago, the Technion Institute ordered from Cray Research Inc. a lower-range supercomputer, an extremely fast computer for use in unclassified academic research. The United States has so far refused to give Cray an export license.

In September 1989, in search of enlightenment, I traveled to Washington to find out what was holding up the process. I walked the corridors of power—the State Department, the Department of Defense, the Department of Commerce and finally the Pentagon. Everyone, I must say, was very nice.

"Can the Technion buy a Cray?" I would ask. No one said, "Yes." No one said, "No."

One exchange at the Department of Commerce stands out in my mind: I said to a senior official that I could explain why it would not be a danger to the United States if Technion owned a Cray. "Can you give me 10 minutes?" I asked.

"That's the time it takes for a Jericho missile to get from Israel to Baghdad," the senior official said, referring to a surface-to-surface missile designed and built in Israel.

Perhaps it is. But only now can I savor the full answer I gave: "The return journey takes about the same time." The content of this conversation was significant, and becomes more so with each Scud attack.

I am not sure that I can estimate what mixture of political and technological considerations lie behind America's refusal to sell Israel a technology that is advanced—but not that advanced. My overall impression is of a rambling bureaucracy in which the decision-making process has—either deliberately or mistakenly—become divorced from the real world.

After all, the international community was prepared to create a \$50 billion Iraqi war machine. But a lower-range Cray for Israel? Heaven forbid! That might be a threat to world peace.

The subliminal message I received in Washington was that someone in Israel—sometime—could tap into a Cray and design a doomsday weapon, or, at the very least, a more accurate guided missile. And all this with a computer only three or four times more powerful than the one we have on our campus.

Until recently, only the United States and Japan built supercomputers, and they have had a very cosy agreement: If the United States doesn't sell to a given country, neither does Japan.

But this duopoly is coming apart. A new kind of computer is taking over. While a Cray has just a few very complicated and very powerful central processing units, the newer computers, called parallel-processing computers, have as many as a thousand very simple processors. The Cray is difficult to construct, the parallel-processing computer is far easier. The idea behind parallel machines is that seven 70-pound weaklings can lift more than one Arnold Schwarzenegger.

Parallel-processing technology is already being used by companies around the world. The main difficulties involved in building these computers fall within the areas of computer science where Technion has real expertise. Some of the world's best minds working on these problems work at Technion. The nation that got a rescue force to Entebbe and back can build parallel computers as good as any—if it has to.

Israel doesn't need a supercomputer at Technion to defend itself. Nor would owning a supercomputer turn Israel into a superpower. We want a supercomputer for unclassified research. The atomic bomb that leveled Hiroshima was built in precomputer times. If we have a nuclear bomb, we built it without a supercomputer. If we haven't got one, we don't need a supercomputer to make one.

It has been suggested by a certain authority in the United States—a Senator—that we could make more accurate missiles if we had a Cray. Indeed, would they be more accurate than the ones we used 10 years ago to destroy an Iraqi nuclear reactor? Or is it ground-to-ground missiles that worry the Senator? He should come to Tel Aviv. Then I can tell him that if a hundred Scuds land there, their inaccuracy won't matter one bit.

The time is long overdue for the United States to review its policy regarding the export of technology, especially to friendly, technologically advanced countries like Israel. The restrictive policies are clearly the product of faulty thinking which in the case of the Cray may well push Israel—and some other countries—into building their own supercomputers. The policy is not only bad for Israel, it is bad for the United States.

Finally, a question which to some may seem irrelevant, but to me, wearing my gas

mask, sitting in my sealed room, seems worth an answer: Which country in the Middle East has turned out to be the United States's best friend in the Gulf crisis? Who exactly, is threatening whom?

[From the Wall Street Journal, Feb. 15, 1991]

APPEASEMENT OF IRAQ MADE ME A SPY

In 1985, my son Jonathan Pollard pleaded guilty to providing Israel with information about the military capabilities of Arab states, including Iraq. Today he sits in a basement cell, in isolation 23 hours a day, serving a life sentence.

Jonathan was never accused of or indicted for treason, because he did not commit treason. He was indicted on one count—giving information to an ally, Israel. Abdel Kader Helmy, an Egyptian-American rocket scientist, participated in a scheme to illegally ship ballistic missile technology to Egypt—technology later used to help increase the range of Iraq's Scud-B missiles. Mr. Helmy got less than a four-year sentence. Jonathan, who warned Israel about Iraq's capabilities, got life.

America is now fighting a war with Iraq, while the one person who tried to warn Israel about Iraqi threats sits in jail. In a 1989 letter excerpted below, Jonathan wrote to an American rabbi from his cell that America would have to go to war against Iraq if we failed to prevent the completion of chemical facilities that we knew were under construction. How right he was.

MORRIS POLLARD

Dear Rabbi,

My name is Jonathan Pollard and I am currently serving a life sentence due to my activities on behalf of Israel.

Lest you labor under a false impression, Rabbi, I want to state quite categorically that I do not consider myself to be above the law. I fully appreciate the fact that I must be punished for my activities, however justified I may have felt them to be. That being said, I do not believe that the draconian sentence meted out to me was in any way commensurate with the crime which I committed. Nowhere in my indictment . . . was I ever described as a "traitor," which is hardly a surprise given the fact that the operation with which I was associated actually served to strengthen America's long-term security interests in the Middle East.

Notwithstanding [then Defense Secretary Casper] Weinberger's disingenuous opinion, any objective examination of the record will show that no American agent, facility or program was compromised as a result of my actions—not one. But this salient fact was conveniently overlooked by Mr. Weinberger, who felt that I deserved the death penalty for having had the audacity to make Israel "too strong."

In retrospect, perhaps one of the worst things the Reagan Administration did to Israel during the course of our trial was that it purposely distorted the nature of my activities in such a way so as to leave the impression that Israel had somehow become a threat to the national security of this country. So by intent the subsequent sentence I received was an arrow aimed directly at the heart of the U.S.-Israel "special relationship."

The case of Mr. and Mrs. Abdel Kader Helmy appears to be yet another instance where the political aspects of an espionage trial have been of paramount concern to the government. As you'll recall, the Helmys are the Egyptian-born U.S. citizens who were accused last year of funneling highly sensitive ballistic missile technology to their native

land. At the time of his arrest on June 24, 1988, [Mr.] Helmy was a senior propulsion engineer who held a "secret" level security clearance from the U.S. Department of Defense. According to a 36-page affidavit filed by the Customs Service . . . U.S. customs agents searching . . . notes outlining how to work with carbon-carbon fiber material, used in rocket nose cones and "stealth" aircraft . . . instructions on building rocket exhaust nozzles; a description of an extremely sensitive microwave telemetry antenna; and a complete package needed to build or upgrade a tactical missile system.

Although there is no public evidence linking [Mr.] Helmy directly with the Iraqis, intelligence sources have indicated that the Egyptians used [Mr.] Helmy's expertise to help Baghdad modify its stockpile of Soviet-supplied Scud-B ballistic rockets. His principal responsibility, however, was to ensure the success of an Egyptian-Iraqi missile program which had encountered some developmental problems. Code named BADR 2000 by the Egyptians and SAAD-16 by the Iraqis, this Argentine-designed weapon has an estimated range of 500-1,000 miles, and, from what I've been told, figures prominently in Arab strategic planning against Israel.

If one compares the way in which the government responded to my affair with that of its soft-peddling of the Helmy case, the existence of a double standard becomes apparent. Firstly, at the insistence of the State and Defense Departments, all espionage-related charges against Mr. and Mrs. Helmy have been quietly dropped. . . . [T]he administration has done everything it can to reduce the notoriety of the Helmy affair.

The problem . . . lay in the fact that many of the photos I turned over to the Israelis were of a number of Iraqi chemical weapons manufacturing plants which the Reagan administration did not want to admit existed. Why? Well, if no one knew about these facilities then the State and Defense Departments would have been spared the embarrassing task of confronting Iraq over its violation of the Geneva Protocol of 1925, which banned the use of chemical weapons in war. You have to remember . . . that at the time of my sentencing the massacre of Kurdish civilians in Halabja had not yet occurred, and what little public concern was being voiced over Iraq's apparent use of poison gas was largely ignored by the administration, which did not want to anger the Arab world by criticizing the employment of such barbaric weapons against Iran. The photos I gave Israel, though, if "compromised," would have jeopardized the administration's policy of callous indifference towards this issue, in that they constituted hard, irrefutable proof that Iraq was indeed engaged in the production and wide-scale use of chemical weapons. What the administration was really concerned about was being placed in a position where it would have to admit that it had tacitly condoned the creation of an Iraqi chemical weapons manufacturing capability.

Once the atrocity at Halabja had occurred, though, the White House was placed in a rather awkward position. On the one hand, the U.S. intelligence community did not want to be accused of having failed to keep an eye on Iraq's burgeoning chemical weapons arsenal. Then again, the CIA . . . could not very well confirm the existence of the Iraqi poison gas plants without running the risk of compromising the Reagan administration's policy towards these facilities.

After a few days of "soul searching," the State Department finally admitted that the U.S. had intercepted some Iraqi military

communications which indicated that lethal gas had, in fact, been employed against unarmed Kurdish civilians. The Iraqis had astutely outmaneuvered them, though, and the issue had to be "contained" before it caused a rift in U.S.-Arab relations. Certainly, confirming the undeniable operational employment of chemical munitions by the Iraqis was far preferable to describing the exact dimension of their poison gas plants, which would have raised some uncomfortable questions on Capitol Hill . . .

Thus, in an attempt to recapture the moral "high ground," so to speak, from Iran, the White House evidently decided that it would be better for the U.S. to be seen as leading the public denunciation of Iraq rather than the Ayatollah Khomeini. As it was, though, the administration still managed to salvage its standing in the Arab world by preventing Congress from imposing any punitive sanctions against Iraq. In essence, then, what I did by passing satellite photos of the Iraqi poison gas plants to Israel was endanger the Reagan administration's pro-Saudi political agenda, not the intelligence community's "sources and methods."

According to the prosecution, there were two reasons why the government refused to tell Israel about Iraq's poison gas plants: 1) fear of compromising the KH-11 [intelligence] system, and 2) concern over the Israeli's probable reaction once they recognized the threat these facilities posed to their survival.

What the Israelis would actually have considered was a preventive attack on the Iraqi chemical-arms factories before they had become fully operational. Once they had come on-line, you see, and the Iraqis had been able to disperse their arsenal of chemical munitions, these plants, like the ones in Syria, would only have been attacked either in war time, where the idea of a preemptive strike is valid, or in a clandestine sabotage campaign aimed at slowing their production of poisons. This was the same reasoning, by the way, that lay behind the Reagan administration's desire to bomb the Rabta industrial complex before the Libyans had had the opportunity to complete its construction.

The crisis over the Rabta plant does beg the question, though: If the Reagan administration felt justified in its desire to eliminate what it perceived to be an impending Libyan chemical threat to our national security, why was it so unwilling to grant Israel the same right of preventive self-defense with regard to Iraq's poison gas manufacturing facilities?

So what was I supposed to do? Let Israel fend for herself? If you think that is what I should have done, then how can we condemn all those . . . who during the Second World War consciously participated in the abandonment of European Jewry? Seriously, Rabbi, what would be the difference between what they did and a decision on my part to have kept silent about the Iraqi poison gas threat to Israel? I'd rather be rotting in prison than sitting shiva for the hundreds of thousands of Israelis who could have died because of my cowardice.

JONATHAN POLLARD.

TRIBUTE TO KATIE ELIZABETH BREHM

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1991

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to recognize one of our Nation's truly outstanding young people, Miss Katie Elizabeth Brehm, of Mt. Pleasant, MI. Miss Brehm has written an award winning essay entitled "What Freedom Means to Me." In her essay, Miss Brehm recognizes the value of freedom and what it means, not only to herself and her family, but to all citizens of the United States of America.

As a fourth-grade student at Sacred Heart Academy in Mt. Pleasant, MI, Miss Brehm has demonstrated that our young people truly care about freedom and liberty. She says "freedom doesn't mean that I can change the television channel when my parents are watching something, but I can still vote when I get older." Those words could not be more true. At 10 years of age, Miss Brehm unquestionably recognizes one of the most valuable rights of all Americans, the right to vote.

Not only has Miss Brehm established herself as an exceptional writer, but she has also demonstrated her talent in the performing arts. Since the age of 5, she has been involved in dancing, acting, writing stories, music, and drawing. Her creativity goes beyond the classroom, and beyond writing. Miss Brehm has proven to be an accomplished dancer by performing in the acclaimed "Nutcracker" with the Cincinnati/New Orleans Ballet Company at the Midland Center of the Arts in 1989. With her creativity in dancing and writing, Miss Brehm definitely illustrates the importance of freedom of expression.

Mr. Speaker, I know that you will join me in commending this truly outstanding young American for demonstrating the value of freedom. She is a model for American youth and her recognition of liberty is a model for all Americans. We all wish Miss Brehm well, along with her parents John and Jody, and her sister Molly. Let us all hope for her continued success in all future endeavors.

SUPPORT GROUP IN NORTHWEST MIAMI

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, a group formed in Miami to give moral support to families in north Dade County with loved ones serving in the Persian Gulf. Operation United Front was founded January 22, 1991, by Femi Folami Browne to provide centralized and convenient access to information and referral and support services.

Services are provided by professional social service providers at no cost to the public during the crisis in the Persian Gulf and until all family members' loved ones are repatriated to the United States and counseled in order to

mitigate their war-related readjustment problems.

This warm and supportive group has helped family members cope with their anxiety, worries, anguish, and fears. The members get together 4 days a week for crisis counseling and fellowship. The family members support one another and bring photos of their family members in their military uniforms.

Members of the first management team, now the board of directors, include Femi Folami Browne, Dewey Knight III, Julie Coleman, Sherwood Dubose, Bill Pratt, Willie Barnett, and Lucius Reeves. Each of these persons should be highly commended for their community service. Indeed, on May 5 the organization was honored with the 1990 Distinguished Community Service Award of the medical social work department of Jackson Memorial Hospital.

Following are the members of Operation United Front and their sons, daughters, sisters, and brothers, who valiantly defended the military objectives of America in the Persian Gulf and stand ready to defend them in the future:

Femi Browne, sister of Cecil Johnson; Bonita Peele, mother of Maurice Tillman; Patricia L. Hopkins, mother of Ranzer F. Turner II; Fannie Dean, mother of Andre Dean; Annie H. Christie, mother of Kendrick T. Henry; Gwendolyn Estine, mother of Michael C. Smart; Marie McKinney, mother of Jerome L. McKinney.

Also, George Moore, brother of Thora Downey; Rena M. Ingraham, mother of Oswald B. Ingraham, Irvin W. Ingraham, and Adrian C. Ingraham; Evelyn R. Long, wife of Michael D. Long; Leroy Conyers, father of Patricia C. Butler; Carrie and James Burkes, parents of Janis R. Burkes; Gladys S. McDonald, mother of Tony L. McDonald and Mark E. McDonald.

Also, Rose M. Reed, mother of Wallace J. Ponder; Linda and Ronald Christian, parents of Aaron E. Christian; Beverly Burns, mother of Ralph P. Burns and aunt of Jerome Simons and La-Shawn Simons; Cheryl Moore, sister of Johnny Motton; Queen Esther Waldon, mother of Albert Y. Mitchell; Yvette Mikell, mother of Anthony K. Mikell and Alfred L. Mikell; Gloria P. Williams, mother of Leon Williams.

Also, Gloria Jean Williams, mother of Eldridge P. King; Anita McGruder, mother of David J. McGruder; Daisy Mack, mother of Lendzy C. Mack, Jr.; Dan and Pat Wilcox, friends of Jack Daniel; Angela J. Hurst, mother of Reaudry Hurst, Jr.; Litha L. Miller, mother of Horace L. Miller.

Also, Carmel Williams, wife of Andre L. Williams; Janet Picard, mother of Alix J. Picard; Lebbie H. Dillard Lee, mother of Ricardo Dillard; Betty Dennis, mother of Kervin L. McCall; Diane Floreal, aunt of Daniel Nixon and Cecil Nixon, Jr.; Renee Harris, sister of Nealon Sears; and Ernestine Graham, mother of Fred Graham, Jr.

Our hearts and prayers are with these brave men and women and their families.

I would like to offer my warmest congratulations to Femi Folami Browne and to the entire board of directors for doing an extraordinary job of helping families cope with the anxieties of having their loved ones away, proudly serving our Nation's Armed Forces.

A TRIBUTE TO THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF USC-AIKEN

HON. BUTLER DERRICK

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1991

Mr. DERRICK. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize the University of South Carolina at Aiken on its 30th anniversary. The University of South Carolina established the 2-year off-campus center in Aiken County in September 1961. The center was housed in Banksia, a renovated mansion, in the city of Aiken. Some 139 students enrolled that year. The first associate degrees were awarded in June 1968. The campus of USCA moved from Banksia to the present 144-acre site in 1977. The first baccalaureate degrees were granted in May 1977. In December 1977, USCA became fully accredited as a senior college.

Today, the college is home to the Gregg-Graniteville Library, Etheredge Fine Arts Center, and the historic Pickens-Salley house. USCA is comprised of approximately 3,000 students, 180 faculty, and 80 staff members. Attracting a racially and culturally-diverse student body of varying ages and experiences, the University of South Carolina at Aiken has a direct positive impact on the quality of life within my Third Congressional District. I send my best wishes for many continued years of success.

TRIBUTE TO HARRY KUBO

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1991

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise and pay tribute to an outstanding citizen, Mr. Harry Kubo, who on April 2 will be honored by Ag One for his contributions and dedication to the agricultural industry. I ask that my colleagues join with me as I extend my most sincere congratulations.

Mr. Kubo has been the only president of the Nisei Farmers League since its founding in the early 1970's. Under his leadership, the Nisei Farmers League has grown to include over 1,000 members who live and work throughout the northern part of the San Joaquin Valley. Mr. Kubo has been a driving force behind this organization's efforts to improve the quality of labor management relations, working conditions, wages, and fringe benefits, and the overall health of the California agricultural industry.

In addition to his many years of service to the Nisei Farmers League, Harry Kubo has been a leader in many other important agricultural organizations. He has served as president of the Agricultural Action Committee and as the commissioner representing the United States in the Commission of the Californias. Currently he is president of the Farm Labor Alliance, Inc., president of the California Fresh Fruit Growers, chief operating officer of the Agricultural Exports of California, and a board member on the Fresno City and County Chamber of Commerce.

For his many contributions to the California agricultural industry, Harry Kubo has been chosen as Ag One's Outstanding Member of the Agribusiness Industry. In addition to this honor, Ag One has established a scholarship fund in his name to benefit students in the School of Agricultural Sciences and Technology at California State University at Fresno.

Mr. Speaker, the achievements of Mr. Harry Kubo are truly worthy of praise and recognition. On behalf of all of my colleagues, I pay tribute to the tireless efforts of Mr. Harry Kubo.

STATEMENT UPON INTRODUCTION OF MIAMI NATION OF INDIANA RESTORATION ACT

HON. JIM JONTZ

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1991

Mr. JONTZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation which would restore Federal recognition to the Miami Nation of Indiana and ask that the full text of the bill be placed after my remarks in the RECORD.

In 1897, the Federal Government's recognition of the Eastern Band of Miamis, now known as the Miami Nation of Indiana, was administratively and erroneously terminated by the U.S. Department of the Interior. The Department's action in 1897 was not authorized by an act of Congress.

Until 1897, the Miamis had been recognized by the Federal Government. The Senate had ratified a treaty with the Indiana Miamis in 1854.

The tribe has retained a political and social organization since 1897 and has considered various means to have their Federal recognition restored. The Miamis have established an administrative office in Peru, IN, and meet on a regular basis in Wabash. There are currently 2,500 enrolled members of the tribe in Indiana alone, and 4,800 nationwide.

In recent years the Miamis have been involved with the Bureau of Indian Affairs' administrative recognition process. It has been a frustrating experience. The tribe's petition for Federal recognition has been considered by many native American advocates as more than enough evidence to warrant restoration. However, the serious flaws of the administrative recognition process and the foot-dragging of the BIA have resulted in a preliminary denial issued last fall, with a final decision expected to be handed down this year.

Understandably, the Miamis are seeking other more equitable means of restoring their Federal recognition. The senior Senator from Indiana [Mr. LUGAR] earlier this month introduced legislation in the other body which would restore Federal recognition to the Miamis. My colleague from Indiana [Mr. SHARP] and myself, as members of Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, have prepared companion legislation which we are introducing today. Our Hoosier colleagues Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. JACOBS, Ms. LONG and Mr. ROEMER are joining us as original cosponsors.

Mr. Speaker, the Miamis have been waiting for almost 100 years to have their Federal recognition restored. It is time that the Congress and the Federal Government respond.

TRIBUTE TO HENRY HAJDAS

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1991

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding individual, Mr. Henry Hajdas. Mr. Hajdas is being recognized as the 1991 Lutheran Layman of the Year by the Lutheran Luncheon Club of Metro Detroit.

Mr. Hajdas was chosen for this recognition from a group of many deserving candidates. It is a tribute to his commitment to his church and community that he was selected to receive this honor.

The horizons of Mr. Hajdas' service to his church and community have always extended above and beyond the call of duty. Mr. Hajdas has served as Mel Ott Little League coach and as chairman of the Mel Ott League for the past 15 years. He is treasurer of the board of directors of the Lutheran High School Association.

Mr. Hajdas plays a special role in the lives of the children in our community. As a coach and as a parent, he draws the best out of kids. He teaches them respect, self-confidence, independence and teamwork. But above all, he teaches them to be their best. This gift to children is what makes Mr. Hajdas such an important part of our community.

I am honored to recognize Mr. Hajdas on the floor of the House and thank him for the many hours he has given to our children, the contributions he has made to our community, and his gifts to all of us.

RESIDENT PHYSICIAN STUDENT
LOAN DEFERMENT ACT

HON. AUSTIN J. MURPHY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1991

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Resident Physician Student Loan Deferment Act. This legislation would allow physicians continuing their education in accredited residency training programs to defer payment of their title IV student loans until completion of their residency program.

Prior to enactment of the Omnibus Budget and Reconciliation Act [OBRA] of 1989, graduate medical students were able to have themselves classified as students, thereby qualifying them for deferment while they completed their residency. OBRA 1989 scaled back to 2 years after graduation from medical school, the deferment period for payment of these student loans.

Current law now has the effect of accelerating the repayment of these loans at precisely the time that these graduate students are least able to meet such financial obligations due to postgraduate training. The average residency stipend is \$2,300 a month while loan payments can average up to \$700 a month. A 1- or 2-year residency, the length of time student deferment is allowed under current law, permits physicians time to be licensed. It does not allow sufficient time for certification in any

specialized area. That can take a 5- to 7-year residency. The present law, therefore, can have the effect of discouraging physicians from undergoing specialized training. Moreover, no other professional group is required under Federal student loan policies to begin paying back their loans before completing their education. This discriminates against the medical profession.

The cost of medical education requires most medical students to borrow heavily to finance their education. Among 1989 graduates, 81 percent were indebted with an average debt of over \$42,000. Twenty-nine percent of 1989 graduates had debts in excess of \$50,000. Minorities' indebtedness levels are even higher. Because of this, potential medical students are rethinking their careers. In addition, this indebtedness can make it financially impossible for many young physicians to set up practice in rural or urban underserved areas.

A longer deferment period for repayment of these medical student loans will ease the indebtedness problem and help ensure access to medical education. It will also eliminate one factor contributing to the problem of specialty and geographic maldistribution and better enable young physicians to provide much needed health care services to the Nation's poor and underserved populations.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all my colleagues to join in supporting this important legislation.

ERNEST E. LATSHA, HARRISBURG,
PA, EXCHANGITE OF THE YEAR

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1991

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Ernest E. Latsha, a fine citizen from Harrisburg, PA, in my congressional district. Mr. Latsha is a member of the Exchange Club, an organization consisting of several business persons whose main goal is to raise money for the prevention of child abuse. Mr. Latsha was chosen by the club to be the 1991 Exchangite of the Year.

An avid member of the Exchange Club for 30 years, Mr. Latsha has served many terms on the board of directors. During this time, he has participated in, and has been the chief organizer of several fundraisers. As social chairman for the club, he has instituted the annual Christmas party, the Night at the Races, the Celebrity Cookoff, and Magic and Comedy Night, just to name a few.

Currently, Mr. Latsha is a member of the board of directors of the Exchange Club Center for the Prevention of Child Abuse of South Central Pennsylvania [ESCAPE], the main beneficiary of the Exchange Club.

Not only has Mr. Latsha dedicated much of his time and energy to the club, but to the Harrisburg community in general. He has served as potentate of the Zembo Temple in Harrisburg, and has been an active organizer in many of their fundraisers. He is currently a member of the board of directors of the Crippled Children's Hospital in Philadelphia, a position he has held for several years.

As a self-employed businessman, Mr. Latsha operates Ernest E. Latsha, Inc., where he provides heating oil to unfortunate residents during the winter months. Such selfless giving is found in very few people, and I commend Mr. Latsha for having achieved such a fine characteristic.

Mr. Speaker, it is quite obvious that Ernest Latsha is well-deserving of this year's Exchangite of the Year award. On countless occasions, he has given his time and effort in aiding the unfortunate of the community. The Exchange Club should be proud to have Ernest as a member, and the people of Harrisburg should feel privileged to have him as a citizen. Ernest not only is a fine, upstanding citizen, but he has proven himself to be a loyal friend of the community as well. I congratulate and commend Ernest again for being named this year's recipient of this fine and very important award.

PAYMENT OF MEDICARE CLAIMS

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1991

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation, along with Mr. STARK and Mr. DONNELLY, to guarantee senior and disabled citizens timely payment of Medicare claims.

One provision of the 1989 physician payment reform legislation requires doctors to file all claim forms on behalf of their Medicare patients. In cases where the physician charges more than the Medicare-approved fee the doctor may bill the patient immediately and then file a claim for Medicare reimbursement on behalf of the patient.

Under the terms of the new law, however, the physician is allowed up to 1 year to file the claim. Medicare beneficiaries could have to wait a year for their doctor to file a claim on their behalf, and then wait even longer as Medicare processed the claim before receiving the reimbursement to which they are entitled under law. Obviously not having access to one's own money for over a year would be a serious hardship for many seniors.

My legislation would require physicians to submit all claims on behalf of Medicare beneficiaries within 30 days of delivering the service. This change would ensure faster payments to beneficiaries while still allowing doctors sufficient time to collect information and file claims.

I invite my colleagues to cosponsor this legislation.

HONORING JIM COMSTOCK

HON. NICK JOE RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1991

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, on March 2, 1991, Jim Comstock, a living legend in West Virginia, celebrated his 80th birthday. Jim, who is the driving force behind the West Virginia

Hillbilly, was recently honored by our State. The Governor proclaimed February 25, 1991, "Jim Comstock Day" in West Virginia.

The proclamation read as follows:

Whereas, Jim Comstock has devoted his life to the betterment of West Virginia and to the honor and benefit of the people of this state; and,

Whereas, Jim has initiated and rallied support for preserving our historic places and protecting our West Virginia heritage; and,

Whereas, Jim has promoted West Virginia, its ramps, its mountain lion, and its people to the rest of the nation; and,

Whereas, Jim's efforts have been recognized on numerous occasions throughout this State and elsewhere; and,

Whereas, Jim's gentle humor and wry commentary have enriched thousands of lives;

Now, therefore, I, Gaston Caperton, Governor of the State of West Virginia, do hereby proclaim February 25, 1991 as: Jim Comstock Day.

Jim, all of West Virginia thanks you for your efforts on behalf of small town America.

THE SILVER ANNIVERSARY OF FATHER EUGENIOS PAPPAS' ORDINATION

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1991

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I commemorate the 25th anniversary of the ordination of Father Eugenios Pappas to the Greek Orthodox Church, taking place on March 24, 1991.

Father Pappas has long been devoted to his religion and service to his fellow man. Deciding at the age of 16 to make the priesthood his life's vocation, Father Pappas embarked on a long and distinguished road that took him from his boyhood home in Brooklyn throughout the United States, the Far East, Europe, and finally, back to his home and paternal parish of Three Hierarchs Greek Orthodox Church in my Brooklyn district.

After graduating from James Madison High School in Brooklyn, Father Pappas was accepted to St. John's Roman Catholic University where he pursued a pre-law degree concentrating his studies in European history, American literature, philosophy, and theology. As a student, Father Pappas was active as president of the freshman class and advanced to the status of student body president in his senior year, in addition to being the president of the oldest campus fraternity, the Indian Society. Father Pappas graduated in 1962 and was accepted into the master's degree of divinity program at Holy Cross seminary in Massachusetts. While in his senior year at Holy Cross, Father Pappas was accepted for tonsuring as a monk of the Greek Orthodox Church, and on January 2, 1966, Seminarian Pappas became Monk Eugenios Pappas, tonsured by His Grace Bishop Theodosios of Ancona. Thirty days later Monk Eugenios was advanced to the Holy Diaconate by His Eminence Archbishop Iakovos, and on May 30, 1966, he was called to ordination to the holy priesthood by His Grace Bishop Theodosios of Ancona.

Father Eugene's first assignment was as the assistant to the dean of the Archdiocesan Cathedral of the Holy Trinity in New York City. Three years later he was assigned archdiocesan vicar to the Far East for the Orthodox church. He served the next 4 years there as a missionary priest in Japan, Korea, Okinawa, and the Philippines, and in 1969, he founded the Bethlehem Korean Orthodox Home for Boys in Seoul, Korea. For this missionary initiative, Father Eugene was elevated in rank to the title of archimandrite by His Eminence Metropolitan Dionysios of New Zealand. Before being recalled to the United States, Father Pappas was granted a scholarship to study at the Aristotelian University in Thessalonika, Greece, for a licensiate of orthodox theology, receiving his degree in 1974. Once recalled to the United States, Father Pappas assumed pastoral duties in Omaha, NE, and Wauwatosa, WI, and in 1982, he returned to Three Hierarchs Church in Brooklyn to assume pastoral duties where he continues to serve to this day.

I commend Father Eugenios Pappas on his lifelong commitment to his church and his fellow man, and I congratulate him on this, the 25th anniversary of his ordination to the Greek Orthodox Church.

TRIBUTE TO ROGERS HIGH SCHOOL BASKETBALL TEAM

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1991

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Rogers High School basketball team for winning the class A Rhode State basketball title. For the second year in a row Rogers proved that they were the team to beat in Rhode Island, as they turned away a talented Mt. Pleasant team. This latest victory adds to Roger's legacy as one of the finest athletic programs in the State. The Vikings have now won three consecutive State football titles in addition to the two straight basketball titles.

There were many fine individual performances, capped by the MVP of the tournament, Frank Newsome. However, the victory was truly the result of a fine team effort. Rogers High School, representing the all-American city of Newport, put on an all-Rhode Island and all-American performance in capturing the State title. The victory completed a season of commitment and hard work by a Roger's team that had lost a lot of players from the previous year.

It is with great pleasure that I extend my sincere congratulations to the city of Newport, Rogers High School, and all the coaches and players for winning the Rhode State basketball championship.

TRIBUTE TO CHRISTINE BRUNNER: CITIZEN OF THE YEAR

HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1991

Mr. LEHMAN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, on March 25, the Spotlite Club in Hialeah, FL will honor Christine Brunner as its "Citizen of the Year." I would like to extend to her my warmest congratulations and thanks for a lifetime of caring and achievement.

Chris has really defined the term "community involvement." For over 30 years, she has been a key mover behind the Hialeah-Miami Springs Board of Realtors and the Hialeah-Miami Springs-Northwest Dade Area Chamber of Commerce. Her own successful business activities led to her selection for the highest award that can be bestowed by her colleagues: The State of Florida's Diamond Jubilee Award as the State's most outstanding realtor and volunteer citizen.

But Chris' career achievements are only a small part of her contribution. She is also secretary to the advisory board of the Salvation Army in Hialeah. In her spare time, she crochets lap blankets for the Salvation Army to give to unwed mothers for their newborn babies or to the frail elderly. For her efforts, she was honored by the Hialeah Women's Club as a Volunteer of Hialeah. She is also a board member of the Hialeah YMCA.

Chris Brunner is a great lady and a good friend who has done much for our community, and I am delighted to join in honoring her as "Citizen of the Year."

RECOGNIZING THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF MARTIN ANTHONY GLEASON, JR.

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1991

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize one of my constituents, Mr. Martin Anthony Gleason, Jr., a Montgomery County Scoutmaster who has attained an extraordinary honor within the Boy Scouts of America. Scoutmaster Gleason is one of only a handful of Scoutmasters in the 80-year history of the organization to award 50 of his Scouts the rank of Eagle Scout.

As you know, Mr. Speaker, Eagle Scout is the highest rank one can attain in the Boy Scouts of America. It takes a great deal of leadership and guidance on the part of a Scoutmaster for even one of his Scouts to achieve this honor. That is why Scoutmaster Gleason's record of success is so outstanding.

Martin Anthony Gleason, Jr., has been a strong role model for hundreds of young men throughout his career in the Boy Scouts of America. He has served not only his Scouts, but his community and his country. On behalf of the citizens of the Eighth District of Maryland, I commend Scoutmaster Gleason on his distinguished record of service in the Boy Scouts of America, and I wish him continued success in his endeavors.

INTRODUCTION OF DOE CONTRACTOR WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTION ACT

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1991

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to protect employees of Department of Energy contractors who blow the whistle on illegality by the contractor. The legislation mirrors section 837 of the defense authorization bill for fiscal year 1991 (Public Law 101-510) which provided protection for employees of DOD contractors.

Whistleblowers have played a vital role in exposing serious health and safety dangers at the Rocky Flats Nuclear Weapons Plant outside of Denver. These courageous individuals revealed what they knew about DOE and Rockwell's poor plant management. As a result, the FBI ran a sting operation which showed just how serious the problems were. Plutonium operations have been suspended at Rocky Flats for the last 18 months to permit DOE and a new contractor, EG&G, to attempt to correct these perils. Had it not been for the Rocky Flats whistleblowers, the people of Denver would be living with increased danger to their health and safety.

The public should not have to rely on the existence of workers who are willing to risk their careers and their livelihoods to disclose dangers to the public. My legislation will provide some insurance for workers who see wrongdoing. It tells them that they can speak freely without fear of reprisal. I see whistleblowers as a vital public resource which we need to protect.

This is good legislation which extends to DOE contractor employees the same protections provided to DOD contractor employees. I hope for speedy action.

A BILL TO PROVIDE RELIEF TO THE VERMEJO CONSERVANCY DISTRICT

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1991

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation to clarify a law passed by Congress in 1980 affecting the Vermejo Conservancy District in New Mexico. Public law 96-550 transferred certain project facilities from the Bureau of Reclamation to the Vermejo Conservancy District, and also deferred the Vermejo Conservancy District's repayment obligations for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the district's reclamation project.

Because a difference of opinion has arisen about whether or not a specific lake, lake No. 13, should be transferred to Vermejo under this law, clarification is necessary. Language was included in the 1980 legislation that excluded from transfer certain land and water interests which were deemed to be held by the Secretary of Interior for the enhancement of

wildlife at the Maxwell Wildlife Refuge. The exclusionary language was intended to address the acquisition of approximately 3,300 acres of private land from individual landowners for the refuge, and not to any project facilities acquired by the United States for the Vermejo project. My legislation would simply clarify that lake No. 13 was intended to be transferred to the Vermejo Conservancy District and requires the district to continue to honor its contractual agreement with the refuge. I urge my colleagues to support this important clarifying legislation.

HONORING WILLIAM AND VIVIAN YETTER

HON. PETER H. KOSTMAYER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1991

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to rise today to recognize my friends, William and Vivian Yetter, on the occasion of their 60th anniversary.

They were married on February 10, 1926 at Grace Lutheran Church in the city of Altoona, PA. They were married by Rev. Berligh Peters, and they still live in Altoona.

The Yettters have two wonderful sons, Robert and William, Jr., residents of Bucks County, who love them very much. William and Vivian should be proud to have raised children who are such fine, upstanding citizens.

Mr. Speaker, these two extraordinary people have celebrated a very special occasion in their lives. I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in saluting William and Vivian Yetter and to wish them continued happiness.

TRIBUTE TO EDGAR E. OETTING

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1991

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to a dedicated Missourian from the Fourth Congressional District, Edgar E. Oetting. He recently retired after 23 years of service as Lafayette County Clerk. Mr. Oetting held this position of county clerk unopposed since 1967.

Having served in World War II in the Army, his leadership in the community and church cannot go unrecognized. Mr. Oetting served with the community of Concordia, from Cub Master for the Boy Scouts to chairman of the congregation with St. Paul's Lutheran Church.

Edgar Oetting's capacities as an active community member did not stop here. There has been an unequivocal impact on the people and organizations with whom Edgar has lead or participated.

A native of Concordia, MO, Edgar married Mildred Buhlig and has three children and five grandchildren.

I would like to thank Edgar Oetting on behalf of Lafayette County and all its citizens, who have been fortunate to have such an able

county clerk. His dedication to the community of Concordia and Lafayette County is a shining example for us all. I congratulate Edgar Oetting on a job well done over the years, and wish him all the best for a happy and healthy retirement.

GRAND RAPIDS BAPTIST COLLEGE AND SEMINARY CELEBRATES 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. PAUL B. HENRY

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1991

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to draw to your attention, and that of my colleagues in the House of Representatives, the fact that the Grand Rapids Baptist College and Seminary of Grand Rapids, MI, is celebrating its 50th anniversary of ministry in Christian higher education. The college and seminary is an independent, church-affiliated, coeducational institution administered by supporting churches. It is one of several such institutions which serves the General Association of Regular Baptist Churches and their Christian laity in the Midwest.

Located on a 132-acre campus of modern buildings and facilities, its beginnings were much more humble. On January 7, 1941, 211 students enrolled in Bible courses directed toward training church layworkers for local Baptist and independent churches. Courses were offered in an evening Bible institute program hosted in the educational wing of Wealthy Street Baptist Church in Grand Rapids. Within 3 years, growth and demand was such that the evening program quickly developed into a more traditional 2- to 3-day program of instruction. A year later, a special program for pastoral ministry was established. And by 1955, the Bible institute had grown and matured into a more traditional seminary program admitting only students with baccalaureate degrees.

Meanwhile, the undergraduate program was likewise growing from that of a Bible institute, to a Bible college chartered to offer bachelor of religious education and bachelor of music degrees, to a full-fledged, fully accredited degree-granting liberal arts college by 1972. In 1976, the college received full membership in the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools.

Mr. Speaker, over the years, thousands of graduates of the Grand Rapids Baptist College and Seminary have moved into positions of leadership and responsibility in communities across the Nation. Many also serve in missionary and evangelistic endeavors across the globe. The institution has remained faithful in its original commitment to combining Christian commitment with the intellectual disciplines.

I know that my colleagues join with me in congratulating Grand Rapids Baptist College and Seminary on this milestone in its history, and wish it many more years of successful ministry to its constituency and the Lord whom both seek to honor.

IN SUPPORT OF INFANT MORTALITY AWARENESS DAY

HON. BEN ERDREICH

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1991

Mr. ERDREICH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to voice my strong support for this joint resolution proclaiming May 12, 1991, as "Infant Mortality Awareness Day." This resolution, introduced by my colleague CLAUDE HARRIS, of Alabama, will help draw attention to our country's unacceptably high rate of infant mortality, the high human and financial cost of inadequate prenatal care, and the steps that can be taken to significantly lower the infant mortality rate in the State of Alabama and the Nation as a whole.

It is shocking to learn that a child born in Japan, Finland, Hong Kong, Ireland, Australia, Canada, Singapore, or any twelve of other industrialized nations has a better chance of surviving his or her first year than does a child born in the United States.

Alabama's high infant mortality rate is directly linked to the high percentage of women who receive inadequate or no prenatal care. Every day, millions of dollars are spent across our country to save babies born too small or too sick to have the healthy start they deserve in life. Thousands of infants die at birth, and those who do survive often suffer permanent disabilities.

America currently spends over \$2 billion a year on health care for low birthweight babies during their first year of life, and the lifetime costs of caring for a low birthweight infant can reach some \$400,000 per child. This cost, by the way, does not include the ongoing expenses that must be shouldered by every community due to unemployment, underemployment, or long-term care for the permanently disabled. Preventive steps, it is estimated, can save \$3 for every \$1 spent.

We in Alabama are making great strides in reducing the number of low birthweight babies, and Governor Hunt and the State legislature have targeted infant mortality as a top priority for Alabama. Jefferson County is the home of a world-class medical center at the University of Alabama at Birmingham. We have the State's most sophisticated and accessible health care services. Our County Health Department has seven health centers that provide information and referral services to women needing prenatal care. The Department also provides pediatric care for infants and children in the community, and works closely with Cooper Green Hospital and U.A.B.'s medical facility. And, due to a recent Medicaid waiver, the Department is now offering expanded social support and case management to those most in need. Yet surprisingly, with all these services available, Jefferson County's infant mortality rate is still higher than that of Alabama as a whole.

Undoubtedly, the WIC program has significantly reduced infant mortality. According to Alabama State Health Officer Dr. Claude Earl Fox, "The benefits to the participants of WIC are well documented, including fewer premature births, fewer late fetal deaths, better dietary benefits for those most nutritionally at

risk, more regular medical care, and better cognitive performance in children." I voted in favor of the fiscal year 1991 appropriation of \$2.35 billion for the WIC program and will continue to support this program. While helping to reduce infant mortality, WIC has proven to be a cost-effective safety net for some of the most vulnerable group in our society.

We in Congress must continue to support such efforts to improve the availability of basic health services for infants and pregnant women. I believe that this joint resolution, designating Mother's day as "Infant Mortality Awareness Day," will help draw attention to the problem of infant mortality. I urge my colleagues in the House to support this resolution and to continue the steps being taken by Congress to assure that our Nation's youngest and most vulnerable citizens get off to a healthy start.

LET'S INCREASE PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES [PILT]

HON. PAT WILLIAMS

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1991

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation to increase the authorization for the payments in lieu of taxes [PILT] program by the Consumer Price Index. My legislation amends the PILT Act of 1976 which partially compensates local governments for the taxes that they would have received for tax-exempt Federal lands within their boundaries.

The authorization for PILT has been at the same level since 1976, and thus these payments are now worth less than half of their original value. This bill would redress that issue and protect future payments.

More than 1,700 counties and some cities and towns in 49 States benefit from this program. Most of these happen to be rural counties whose boundaries contain our national parks, forests, wildlife refuges, and BLM lands. These payments enable these local governments to provide for education, police, transportation, health care, and other essential services. These funds also help these governments provide services to the users of public lands.

I look forward to working with my colleagues in the House and on the Interior Committee to move this vital legislation.

TRIBUTE TO AMOS BATES

HON. GEORGE (BUDDY) DARDEN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1991

Mr. DARDEN. Mr. Speaker, the people of Cobb County mourn the passing of Amos H. Bates, who died March 8 at age 79. Today, I would like to take this opportunity to honor the memory of Mr. Bates, and offer my condolences to his family.

I have known the Bates family since I first moved to Marietta, GA, in 1967. Over the

years, like so many other Cobb Countians, I have enjoyed the hospitality and friendship of this long-time prominent family. In the tradition of his father, Ray Bates has been exceptionally helpful to me throughout my years in Congress. Ray, a close friend, keeps me apprised on several issues of concern to the people of Cobb County. Other survivors include another son, Gary, of Powder Springs, GA; and three grandchildren.

Amos Bates worked at the Coats & Clark threadmill, and was an outstanding law enforcement officer, having worked later for the Georgia State Patrol and Cobb County Police Department. He retired as an investigator for the State Game and Fish Commission.

Mr. Speaker, I am certain the people of Cobb County share in the loss of Amos Bates, and will remember him always for his leadership abilities and unselfish contributions to their community.

YLA EASON

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1991

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend an outstanding citizen of Brooklyn who has used her creative talent to give children of various ethnic backgrounds the ability to identify with their real life role models, Ms. Yla Eason.

Due to the inspiration of her 3-year-old son and the lack of ethnic dolls, she set out to create a market. Therefore, in 1985, Ms. Eason founded the Olmec Corp. This company was based in Manhattan and manufactured black and Hispanic dolls with genuine features. The Olmec company hopes that these dolls will help to promote positive self images in ethnic children.

As a result of her brilliant idea, the Olmec Corp. has experienced growth in the past 4 years. Although Eason knew that her product would one day be a huge success, in the beginning she ran into many obstacles. Therefore, she initially contributed her own money to get the company started. She invested well over \$100,000 in obtaining sketches, prototype molds, product liability insurance, advertisements in major black magazines, and ordered over 100,000 dolls.

At this point, she received immediate denial from major retailers so she had to refocus her ideas. Therefore, she worked with distributors within the ethnic hair care market. Due to their influence in chain stores, Eason convinced them to help her sell Olmec's products within the toy departments.

Once the product got into the chain stores, Olmec became a major contender in the toy market. Some of the most popular figures on the market include: Bronze Bombers which is a troop of figures based on an all-black Army unit that fought in World Wars I and II; Naomi is a fashion doll that has features that actually resemble a black woman, and the Sun People which include Hispanic, Asian, and American Indian superheroes.

Until the Olmec Corp. came along, the major toy producers had not focused their en-

ergies to suit children of different races. Although there was a small production of ethnic dolls, there were no dolls that had the actual features of various races of people. This type of toy allows children to gain self awareness and esteem by playing with dolls that look like them.

Today, Olmec is an extremely successful corporation and its products are available in many stores nationwide. In fact, last year the Olmec company made approximately \$12.75 million dollars in retail sales. This year the company is branching out with 50 new products and predicts to make additional revenues of \$1.5 million. This exemplifies that Eason has indeed made a major impact in the toy industry.

Due to the many negative images of society, it is often difficult for our youth to grow up with positive attitudes toward themselves. Ms. Eason has used her ingenuity to create a market that helps to correct that problem. Her accomplishments have been very effective in creating concern for greater cultural awareness and identity. I commend Ms. Eason because the work she is doing is beneficial to the self-esteem of the youth of our America which is an overall asset to us all.

THE NEED FOR THE ALIEN ENLISTMENT ACT OF 1991

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1991

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call the attention of my colleagues to H.R. 107, which I introduced on January 3, 1991. The reasons for this bill are rooted deep in the history of the United States as well as in the current needs of the National Guard in several of our States. We have recently won a war in a far away place, operating in a cultural environment alien to the American experience. Our country needs our support today; to be prepared for tomorrow, we must pass H.R. 107 this year.

H.R. 107, a pilot program to run for only 3 years before reevaluation, would enable the National Guard in a few States where the Guard is noticeably below authorized strength, to make up this deficit through the recruitment of immigrants who are qualified in all other respects save permanent residence status. The purpose here is to fill the needs of the military, not only quantitatively, but qualitatively, with highly qualified natives of dozens of foreign nations which, prior to the change in immigration regulations in the 1960's, had provided a significant part of the National Guard and regular military manpower recruitment pool in many parts of the country, including the Northeast.

A competitive advantage can be gained in the world by understanding that not everyone operates by the same values, world view or methodology as Americans. Understanding leadership requirements for the United States in a world where America no longer enjoys the dominance of the post-World War II era requires that we enfranchise and mainstream people who can provide our military, American

business, and our society with a native understanding of these differences. Historically, military service has been the most effective and efficient means of integrating the immigrant into full participation in American society.

Who would have imagined in 1980, that in 1990 it might suddenly become important to have native speakers of Lithuanian, Latvian, Estonian, Polish, Magyar, Romanian, Armenian, or Arabic available in the Armed Forces of the United States—including in the National Guard under the total force concept—to support our intelligence and psychological operations capabilities? Who can anticipate our needs in the year 2000? One thing is certain, and that is as a maritime nation and a world power with global responsibilities, the United States cannot afford to neglect the development of these capabilities.

The United States, as a world power with global responsibilities, still must reach out to natives of other countries to acquire that extra dimension which would enable the Armed Forces of the United States to function that much more effectively "in every clime and place * * *."

In keeping with the recommendations of the Secretary of Labor's Workforce 2000 Report, H.R. 107 (H.R. 5458 in the 101st Congress), would give a limited number of immigrants, a limited number of volunteer nacent Americans, the opportunity to earn permanent residence status through honorable military service. That this is nothing new, and, in the form of this legislation, that this is professionally to be desired is attested to by the support of the adjutants general of a number of States, including New York State, by the Militia Association of New York and by many other military, veterans, and ethnic organizations.

What Mr. MANTON, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. HORTON, Mr. DORNAN and those others of our colleagues who cosponsored H.R. 5458, sought was to provide for present defense needs and anticipate future national security contingencies; H.R. 107 would do this. Using only manpower already present in our States, we seek to re-implement the principle of the military being able to enlist limited numbers of such immigrants to augment the future effectiveness of the U.S. military.

H.R. 107 is but a realistic reflection of the traditional relationship of the Armed Forces and society in American history. This fact is explained in a most insightful point paper which has been accepted for publication by the U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings, "Recruiting of Foreign Nationals for the U.S. Forces" by Rear Adm. Cathal L. Flynn, immediate past Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict, U.S. Marine Col. Patrick Collins, former company commander in the 3d Recon Battalion in Viet Nam, and Cmdr. William A. Murphy, VMI, 1965, of the U.S. Naval Reserve.

For my colleagues information, I request that their article be inserted at this point in the RECORD:

RECRUITING OF FOREIGN NATIONALS FOR THE U.S. FORCES

(By Rear Adm. Cathal L. Flynn, USN (Ret.), Col. Patrick Collins, USMC (Ret.), and Cmdr. William A. Murphy, USNR)

A LOOK AT THE RECORD

The United States, historically, has been truly a nation of immigrants if not THE nation of immigrants. Nowhere has this been better reflected than in the armed forces of the United States and in the militias of the several States. A special exhibit in the museum in the base of the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor makes this point most explicitly in the case of the War for Independence. The Medal of Honor grove at the Freedoms Foundation in Valley Forge, Pennsylvania contains one obelisk per State bearing the names of recipients of the Medal of Honor attributable to that State plus an additional obelisk with the names of 150 Medal of Honor heroes from at least 14 countries who could not be attributed to any State; in most cases these were immigrants who had enlisted in the regular US forces prior to having established a home of record in the United States. (The greatest number of foreign-born Medal of Honor recipients, 254, were born in Ireland, including 65 of the 150 mentioned above. Of nineteen men who hold two Medals of Honor, five were Irish-born and four Irish American, including Sergeant Major Dan Daly of the US Marines.) Two World Wars as well as conflicts/crises in Korea, Berlin, South East Asia, Lebanon, Grenada, Panama and the Persian Gulf have seen varying numbers of non-citizens welcome in the ranks of the US military.

By statute, the US Army and Air Force, and the National Guard, find their recruits among documented, permanent residents and citizens of the United States. By tradition, this has not been the norm, those lacking permanent residence status often being actively recruited into the American armed forces; at times even lawful entry as a prerequisite for military service has been waived.

Although generally conforming to Army practices, the naval service, which may be expected to be operating overseas or involved in foreign expeditions, has no statutory prohibition against replenishing the ranks of the US Navy and Marine Corps through on-site, overseas recruiting of non-U.S. nationals. This was true when John Paul Jones and John Adams recruited men from the Irish Brigade of the French Army to serve as Marines in the fighting tops of the *Bonhomme Richard*. It has remained true in the twentieth century.

One by-product Ludendorf's 1918 offensive on the Western Front was to find large numbers of the elite of the German Army as prisoners of the United States Second Division, then commanded by Major General John Archer Lejeune of the United States Marine Corps. Anticipating the end of war, General Lejeune kept the cream of these POWs in the custody of the United States Marines; after the Armistice, they were offered the opportunity to continue their military careers in the United States Marine Corps. Enough of these volunteered and became Drill Instructors on Paris Island to have unique consequences for the Marine Corps basic training program, consequences which were to pay big dividends in the Second World War, and subsequently.

The Navy still benefits tremendously from the recruiting of a limited number of Philippine nationals.

CURRENT DEMOGRAPHIC PROBLEMS

Over the past twenty years there has developed a special demographic problem in the American military generally and acutely in the National Guard in the northeast. This problem has manifested itself not only in quantitative terms, but also in the growing absence of personnel with certain foreign language and area knowledge and skills. Fortunately, the solution to the problem is at hand. It lies in re-opening for our military establishment the opportunity to recruit personnel from what had been a traditional manpower pool for the American military, the immigrant population. H.R. 1306, the Special Military Enlistment Bill (introduced 8 March 1989 by New York Congressmen Benjamin A. Gilman, Thomas J. Manton and Gerald B.H. Solomon at the request of the Adjutant General of the State of New York, Major General Lawrence P. Flynn, and subsequently co-sponsored by, among others, Governor (then Congressman) James Florio of New Jersey) is intended to provide legislative relief for the recruiting of limited numbers of foreign nationals not already admitted to permanent residence status in the United States. H.R. 1306 was long overdue.

H.R. 3971

On 21 September 1989, H.R. 1306 was among the bills reviewed at hearings before the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration, Refugees and International Law, chaired by Congressman Bruce Morrison of Connecticut. In response to comments from the Department of Defense, the Department of State and the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the original legislation was revised with its focus narrowed to the National Guard where the need is most immediate. This new legislation is designated House Resolution 3971.

On 7 February 1990, H.R. 3971 was introduced by Congressman Benjamin Gilman of New York and co-sponsored by a number of Representatives including Frank Horton, Tom Manton, Gerald Solomon, George Hochbrueckner of New York, John Rowland of Connecticut and Robert K. Dornan of California.

PILOT PROGRAM—H.R. 5458 (H.R. 107)

Since it seemed by the summer of 1990 that even H.R. 3971 might appear both too revolutionary (historical precedent notwithstanding) and too broadly constructed to gain the necessary support from sufficient quarters in the Department of Defense and the National Guard Bureau in an atmosphere of active duty force drawdown, it was determined to offer the basic concept contained in H.R. 1306 and H.R. 3971 as a pilot program to run for three years in no more than six states. The value of the program could then be assessed for possible future application. This legislation, H.R. 5458, was introduced, at the request of the Adjutant General of the State of New York, on 3 August 1990, by Congressman Benjamin Gilman and most of his original co-sponsors (with additional co-sponsors being added subsequently). (H.R. 107 in 102d Congress)

DEMOGRAPHIC PROJECTIONS

Demographic projections for the remainder of the twentieth century and beyond, indicate a severe and growing shortage of available manpower for military recruiting in the United States (possibly some 20% below current levels). This phenomenon has already manifested itself in recruiting statistics for the National Guard in the states of the northeast and certain other areas. This shortage is due, in part, to a decline in the birthrate among American citizens and, in

part, to the absence of an active draft. It is further aggravated by the effects of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965, which, since 1967, has virtually eliminated non-preference visas for prospective immigrants to the United States. Historically, immigrants had provided a disproportionately high (for their population) number of recruits for the Armed Forces of the United States and for the militias of the several States (the 69th Regiment of New York being just one case in point).

In the years following the Second World War, the Special Operations, Psychological Operations, and Intelligence Communities of the Armed Forces of the United States had plentiful assets from virtually every nation. This practice was formalized by the Lodge-Philbin Act of 1950 which eventually authorized the enlistment of up to 12,500 aliens (intended primarily for refugees from Eastern Europe). This enabled U.S. Special Operations Forces to operate potentially almost anywhere with native knowledge of language, customs, etc. These assets have since retired, largely to be replaced by American-born personnel who, whatever their good qualities, lack the native abilities of those who preceded them in the OSS, ONI, Special Forces, etc. Potential recruits are, today, walking the streets of New York, Munich, Dublin, Miami, Vienna, Boston or many another city or town. This problem was discussed at length at the Unconventional Warfare/Psychological Operations (UW/PSYOP) Conference held at the John F. Kennedy Center for Military Assistance in Fort Bragg, North Carolina during the fall of 1978. Among the unclassified proposals made, at that time, were legislative relief which would permit all the armed forces to enlist limited numbers of persons not already admitted for permanent residence, as well as interim administrative authorization for the naval service to resume such enlistments in accordance with the needs of the Navy/Marine Corps. The Commander Joint Unconventional Warfare Task Force Atlantic (COMJUWTFAT), then located at Fort Bragg, North Carolina conducted a special Unconventional Warfare study ordered by the then Commander-in-Chief, Atlantic, Admiral Isaac Kidd, Jr. This study incorporated much of the work of the UW/PSYOP conference. (By the time the final proposal was delivered to COMJUWTFAT, Admiral Kidd, who had been expected by many to become the next Chief of Naval Operations, had retired.)

While it is not suggested that we form a foreign legion, it is suggested that—as a world power—it is in the interest of the United States that there be a foreign leaven in our armed forces (including in the National Guard), consisting of those nacent Americans who wish to earn their citizenship through the most efficient Americanizing experience yet devised, while contributing to our own capabilities to respond to a crisis anywhere around the globe.

The presence of such a foreign leaven in the Fleet Marine Force could only enhance our ability to operate "From the Halls of Montezumas, to the shores of Tripoli."

MULTIPLE PRECEDENTS

During the American Civil War the Union forces and even the Confederate Navy recruited abroad, and both the United States and the Confederacy had provisions for the naturalization of aliens in military service. (As a consequence of the Civil War and the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, the concept of national citizenship became uniformly defined.) During the First World War, some 191,491 aliens, who had not pre-

viously declared an intention to become US citizens, were among the 9% non-citizens who served in the US Armed Forces. In addition to volunteers, some 127,371 aliens were drafted during World War II; aliens were also drafted for the Korean conflict.

The 1971 Selective Service Act imposed a registration requirement on aliens admitted as permanent residents, undocumented aliens and aliens who entered lawfully on nonimmigrant visas and then overstayed. Military service historically has not been a special obligation of "citizens," but an obligation of persons who have chosen to live within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States.

Congress has provided for the naturalization of military personnel who serve honorably in the Armed Forces in different forms since the American Revolution. In World War I, 123,355 aliens achieved US citizenship through military service. During World War II, lawful entry into the United States was not a requirement for eligibility for military service, and over 143,000 aliens were granted citizenship, including some 21,011 who were naturalized abroad.

PROSPECTIVE RECRUITS ALREADY HERE

A separate, but related problem is the tremendous number of "out of status" immigrants, usually those who have entered legally but then overstayed their visitors' visas after being offered employment in the growing US economy. Many, if not most, of these could have entered with legal permanent residence status under regulations in effect prior to 30 June 1967. Many would have been already in the uniform of the United States armed forces, had their status permitted their enlistment.

NEEDS OF THE MILITARY

It must be stressed that the proposed legislation, H.R. 1306—the Special Military Enlistment Bill, H.R. 3971—The Special National Guard Enlistment Bill or H.R. 5458—The Special National Guard Enlistment Pilot Program Bill, would give to the US military the ability to enlist limited numbers of persons in accordance with the military's perception of their own needs; it does not entitle any alien or class of alien, but rather is intended for the short-term and long-term interests of the United States. The most immediate beneficiary of such legislation would be the States of the northeast where the National Guard is perilously under strength (and derivatively the "Total Force" concept; e.g., 27th Brigade, 10th Mountain Division), and those "out of status" immigrants who would qualify to EARN the right to permanent residence status in the United States, bringing them out of the shadows to become more productive contributors to American society.

(The United States Secretary of Labor's Workforce 2000 report calls for an increased utilization of immigrant labor in the US economy. On June 12, 1989, the New York State Assembly unanimously petitioned Congress to pass H.R. 1306 into law; the New York State Senate similarly enacted a Resolution in support of this proposal on June 30, 1989.)

IN EVERY CLIME AND PLACE

A competitive advantage can be gained in the world by understanding that not everyone operates by the same values, world view or methodology as Americans. Understanding leadership requirements for the United States in a world where America no longer enjoys the dominance of the post-World War II era requires that we enfranchise and mainstream people who can provide our military

and our society with a native understanding of these differences. Historically, military service has been the most effective and efficient means of integrating the immigrant into full participation in American society.

Who would have imagined in 1980, that in 1990 it might suddenly become important to have native speakers of Lithuanian, Latvian, Estonian, Polish, Magyar, Romanian, Armenian or Arabic available in the Armed Forces of the United States (including in the National Guard under the Total Force concept) to support our intelligence and psychological operations capabilities? Who can anticipate our needs in the year 2000? One thing is certain, and that is as a maritime nation and a world power with global responsibilities, the United States cannot afford to neglect the development of these capabilities.

Ultimately, it is in the area of Special Operations/Special Warfare that the talents of certain immigrants might be of the highest value. Army Special Forces (including Army National Guard Special Forces) and Naval Special Warfare are definitely among the communities which would benefit from the reopening of immigrant enlistment.

Although it is the Special Operations/Psychological Operations community which should be uniquely interested, this legislation is not intended to bear significant fruit in that area until after the first class of such recruits are re-enlisted and thoroughly screened. One of the lessons learned in the Strategy and Policy curriculum at the U.S. Naval War College is that olive trees must grow and mature for forty years before they will bear fruit; the regeneration of the first fruits of the Special Operations assets with the special qualifications mentioned above may take at least six years from the effective date of the legislation in question.

Even if there were enough well-qualified U.S. citizens volunteering for all available military billets (which there were not in 1989, for the National Guard in several states and perhaps soon not for the line of the U.S. Army and Marine Corps), even if we were to bring back the draft (which is not presently a politically viable option), the United States, as a world power with global responsibilities, would still have to reach out to natives of other countries to acquire that extra dimension which would enable the Armed Forces of the United States to function that much more effectively "in every clime and place ***"

Through the introduction of H.R. 1306, H.R. 3971 and H.R. 5458, in the 101st Congress, Congressmen Gilman, Manton, Solomon and their co-sponsors have performed a valuable public service, providing for present defense needs and anticipating future national security contingencies. On 3 January 1991, Congressman Gilman re-introduced the National Guard Pilot Program bill as H.R. 107 in the 102nd Congress. Whether a bill like H.R. 1306 passes in its original form or is split into a National Guard bill—such as H.R. 3971 or National Guard Pilot Program H.R. 5458—now H.R. 107—(where the need is immediate) and a follow-on Armed Forces of the United States bill to be moved when the Department of Defense acquires enough of a sense of urgency concerning the skills and numbers in question, the principle of the military being able to enlist limited numbers of such immigrants or would-be immigrants is important to the future effectiveness of the United States military as well as being a realistic reflection of the traditional relationship of the armed forces and society in American history.

President George Washington stated that when we took on the soldier, we did not put

aside the citizen. One of the duties of the citizen is to give to government the benefit of the citizen's knowledge, insight and experience. The citizen-soldier has a special duty to advise Congress and the administration concerning matters of national security. In the interest of national security, Congress must be persuaded to pass into law a bill like H.R. 1306, H.R. 3971, H.R. 5458 or H.R. 107, or otherwise provide relief to permit the recruiting of individuals without permanent residence status in accordance with the needs of the U.S. military—including the National Guard. (Statistics on alien service and legal precedents drawn from Jacobs, James B. and Hayes, Leslie Anne. "Aliens in the U.S. Armed Forces, A Historico-Legal Analysis." Armed Forces and Society. Vol. 7, No. 2, Winter 1981, 187-208.)

REAR ADMIRAL CATHAL L. FLYNN, USN (RET.)

Rear Admiral Cathal Liam Flynn of the U.S. Navy, has most recently served as the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict. A native of Ireland and a U.S. Naval Special Warfare officer with Viet Nam combat experience, RADM Flynn previously served as Director of Plans, Policy and Doctrine, J-5, for the U.S. Special Operations Command at MacDill Air Force Base.

Admiral Flynn was educated in Ireland, France and Spain and is a graduate of the University of Dublin (Trinity College), Ireland, with a bachelor's degree in arts and engineering. He received a Master's Degree in International Relations, East Asian Affairs, from the American University, Washington, D.C., in 1974. He completed the Command and Staff Course, U.S. Naval War College, in 1970, the National War College in 1977, and the Post Command Course, Naval War College, in 1984.

Admiral Flynn served continuously on active duty in the Navy for over thirty years, from his enlistment and subsequent commissioning in the U.S. Naval Reserve (June 1960) until his retirement on 1 August 1990. Following service as a platoon officer in Underwater Demolition Team (UDT) ELEVEN and SEAL Team ONE and a tour as SEAL Detachment Commander with Naval Advisory Detachment, MACV(SOG), he was assigned to the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations. He then returned to SEAL Team ONE as Executive Officer and Officer in Charge of the team's detachment at Nha Be, Vietnam.

Admiral Flynn commanded UDT TWELVE and had subsequent tours of duty on the Naval Sea Systems Command and on the staff the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet. He was Chief Staff Officer of Naval Special Warfare Group ONE, and was assigned to the Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs for two years prior to commanding Naval Special Warfare Group ONE. He then served in the Joint Special Operations Command and then as Commander, Naval Security and Investigative Command.

Admiral Flynn's military decorations and awards include the Defense Superior Service Medal, Legion of Merit (two awards), Defense Meritorious Service Medal, Navy Commendation Medal, with Combat "V" (two awards), Navy Achievement Medal, Combat Action Ribbon, Presidential Unit Citation awarded SEAL Team ONE, Meritorious Unit Commendation awarded UDT TWELVE and the Vietnam Service Medal with one silver star.

COLONEL PATRICK G. COLLINS, USMC (RET.)

Raised in an Irish immigrant family on Grosse Isle, on the Canadian border, Patrick

Collins enlisted in the United States Marine Corps in 1952 and served in "F" Battery, 2nd Battalion/11th Marines in Korea. After attending Bowling Green University in Ohio on the G.I. Bill, he returned to active duty in the Marine Corps as a Sergeant and was commissioned in 1958. A Marine infantry officer specializing in reconnaissance, Colonel Collins served several tours in South East Asia, including command of "D" Company, 3rd Recon Battalion and CO/XO of 2nd Battalion/9th Marines and as a Battalion Advisor to the 258th Brigade of the Vietnamese Marines.

Colonel Collins holds the Master of Arts in Administration from Chapman College in California and studied for two years, postgraduate, at the University of London. Among his personal decorations are the Silver Star, Navy and Marine Corps Medal, five Bronze Stars, with Combat "V", three Purple Hearts and two Vietnamese Crosses of Gallantry.

Colonel Collins' last active duty assignment was as Special Assistant to the Commandant of the Marine Corps; he continues to lecture occasionally at the Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Virginia.

Colonel Patrick Collins retired in 1989 after over thirty-seven years with the United States Marine Corps. He is the organizer of the 3rd Recon Battalion Association.

COMMANDER WILLIAM A. MURPHY, USNR

Commander William A. Murphy is a drilling Reservist with Naval Reserve Military Sealift Command Office NORTHERN UK 302.

Commander Murphy saw active duty on the USS *Nicholas* (DD-449) and briefly on swift boats during the South East Asia conflict. He later served as the Assistant Deputy J-2 on the staff of the Commander, Joint Unconventional Warfare Task Force Atlantic where he was involved with special operations and psychological operations planning. Temporary Active Duty assignments have included curriculum development, academic research and war gaming at the US Naval War College, and duty with the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, Atlantic, J-583.

A former United States Marine Reserve rifleman and a 1965 graduate of the Virginia Military Institute, Commander Murphy holds a Master of Arts in History and has passed the Doctoral Comprehensive Exam in American History (with minors in the Geopolitics of the USSR and in British and Irish History) from Fordham University in New York.

Commander Murphy concurrently holds a commission in the New York Naval Militia. He is President of the James F. Burke, Jr. Chapter (Westchester County, New York) of the Naval Reserve Association, and is an active member of the Legislative Committee of the Militia Association of New York. Commander Murphy is originally from Irvington, New York, and is presently the Emergency Preparedness Coordinator for Westchester County, New York and Coordinator of the Four County Nuclear Safety Committee (for the Indian Point Radiological Emergency Preparedness Plan).

HONORING MEMBERS OF AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF COMMUNITY AND JUNIOR COLLEGES

HON. EARL HUTTO

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 19, 1991

Mr. HUTTO. Mr. Speaker, it has been my pleasure Monday and Tuesday, March 18 and 19, to have assisted my retired constituent, Warren H. Jernigan, former Doorman of the House of Representatives, to arrange meetings, tours, staff speakers, and a luncheon for members of an affiliate council of the American Association of Community and Junior Colleges [AACJC]—the National Council of Resource Development [NCRD]. As you are aware, Mr. Speaker, the 91/92 president-elect of NCRD, is Dr. Barbara Bennett, from Spokane Community College, Spokane, WA.

The Resource Development Specialist Training Program, now in its 11th year of leadership training for development personnel of the community and junior colleges, has 25 members in this year's class. The trainees represent 24 of our Nation's community colleges from 16 States.

Florida Community College at Jacksonville, Jacksonville, FL, in the Honorable CHARLES E.

BENNETT's district, was selected as the Nation's model college for the 1991 program. This intensive 2-week program spends the first week at the model college and the second week here in Washington, DC.

It has been my pleasure to assist these community college development trainees from many of your districts by facilitating their visit to the Capitol complex in their quest for knowledge and exposure to the legislative process. The Community Colleges of America are responding directly to the academic and vocational needs of their communities and the personnel with us include the 1991 Professional Development Chair Marlene W. Camper, and Christine G. Kemery from Florida Community College at Jacksonville, Jacksonville, FL; Barbara Bebbett, Spokane Community College, Spokane, WA and resource development trainees: Sharon T. Bodrick, York Technical College, Rock Hill, SC; Kathryn A. Crown, Golden West College, Huntington Beach, CA; Debi Domasky, Westmoreland Community College, Youngwood, PA; Sally G. Essin, Northeast State Technical Community College, Blountville, TN; Judith G. Everett, Trident Technical College, Charleston, SC; Sandra N. Harriman, Howard Community College, Columbia, MD; L.C. Harris III, Austin Community College, Austin, TX; Karen B. Holden, Glen-

dale Community College, Glendale, CA; Clement Howton, Calhoun Community College, Decatur, AL; Edna Hull, Tri-County Technical College, Pendleton, SC; James W. Jackson, Lincoln Land Community College, Springfield, IL; Karen L. Jackson, Blue Ridge Community College, Flat Rock, NC; Victoria O. Jaeger, Central Community College—Hastings, Hastings, NE; Jolene Medley, Metropolitan Community College, Omaha, NE; Barbara H. Mehnert, Longview Community College, Lee's Summit, MO; Mary Ann O'Brien, Lakewood Community College, White Bear Lake, MN; Cindy Pauk, Highline Community College, Des Moines, IA; Gail Polansky, Moraine Valley Community College, Palos Hills, IL; Connie R. Romine, College of Lake County, Grayslake, IL; Claire H. Sims II, Orangeburg-Calhoun Technical College, Orangeburg, SC; Dana Stahl, El Centro College, Dallas, TX; Joan Suchorski, Santa Fe Community College, Gainesville, FL; Kathleen Teehan, Bunker Hill Community College, Boston, MA; Ruth J. Watkins, El Centro College, Dallas, TX; and Kathleen A. Wells, Waukesha County Technical College, Pewaukee, WI.

It has been a pleasure to have these fine representatives of community colleges with us this week.